The Sunday Oregonian.

VOL. 4, NO. 15. PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1885. PRICE TEN CENTS.

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THE THURINGIAN FOREST

A C[illegible] E[illegible]

The H[illegible] of Goethe and Schiller [illegible] Filled with [illegible] Men [illegible]

[illegible]

(Written for the Sunday Oregonian.)

On a bright morning in June we left Berlin for the Thuringian forest. For two hours we ran through the level plains of Brandenburg. It is monotonous level, interspersed with cozy towns and [illegible] belonging to large estates and modest hamlets. The soil is sandy and poor, but energy, industry, frugality, and a high state of husbandry have covered the almost sterile waste with smiles of prosperity. Every foot of ground is cultivated, not only for the sustenance of life, but for ornament also. The cultivation of flowers is universal in Germany and fills the land with a poetic charm. Every home even the meanest hut of the poor in the villages, has its little flower spot, and curious blue eyes, half hidden by flaxen curls peer at the passing train through windows covered with thickets of foliage and blossom. Railroad stations are prosaic affairs all over the world. Here, however, every available spot, not used for traffic, is converted into a little Eden with flowers, shrubs, baskets and arbors.

This characteristic of the people is commendable and worthy of imitation. It is so refreshing to find the public places in the midst of large cities adorned with well kept gardens. The strict regulations of the law, and the still more potent force of public opinion protect them from vandalism. Thousands pass daily by, feast their eyes on the bright color, but not one ventures to pick a bud or pluck a twig. In the promenades of the Ringstrasse at Vienna we found occasionally a notice put up advising us simply that "These grounds are commended to the care of the public," and it was effective. Loads of clean sand are hauled to the Belle Alliance Platz in Berlin through the influence of the crown princess, and every day hundreds of little boys and girls, attended by a few nurses and servant girls, are seen amusing themselves there with little shovels, spades, buckets and wheelbarrows, but not one seems to manifest a desire to rob the diminutive gardens adjoining the playgrounds. These children are wonderfully well behaved. A profound respect for law and regulation is instilled into their plastic minds at an early day, so that it becomes a fixed habit at a more mature age. It is a marked contrast to our young American hoodlum with his vicious, destructive tendencies and an independent spirit that brooks no restraint. The submissive subject is trained early.

Fine white turnpikes intersect the vast fields of waving grain. Not a fence is to be seen in the broad expanse, the boundaries between the fields being marked by a narrow path, a furrow or a ditch. Patient looking cows in single yokes and sturdy oxen pulling with the head are used extensively as draught animals. A great deal of the field work is performed by women and children, but it must not be inferred, as is sometimes unjustly done, that the men loaf around in the style of our Indians while the women labor to furnish the necessaries of life. They are a hard working people. From early morning until late at night every one, without regard to age or sex, is active in the struggle for existence. Mechanics, factory hands and common laborers pursue their various vocations during the day, but at early dawn, in the evening twilight and on Sunday forenoon they may be seen digging, hoeing, raking and reaping their little fields. The land is generally void of timber except where it has been planted. These clusters of pale green pine, frequently many acres in area, surrounding a homestead, give a pretty effect to many parts of the landscape.

At Wittenberg we crossed the Elbe. This old town with plain surroundings enjoys the proud distinction of being the cradle of the reformation. It was here that on the 31st day of October, 1517, the intrepid Luther nailed his ninety-five theses against the sale of indulgences to the doors of the castle church, and thereby inaugurated a new epoch. That was a milestone along the world's road of progress. Did he—did the spectators of that apparently insignificant act—divine the stupendous consequences? The blows of that hammer wielded by the hands of that earnest, determined, fearless little monk, resounded through the sanctuary and wakened an echo in the peasant's home, the artisan's shop, the bishop's cathedral and the prince's palace, and its reverberations have filled half the world for nearly four centuries. Those strokes were the funeral knells of a civilization enfeebled with age, and when a few years later Rome hurled its bolts against him, this bold champion of truth and liberty flung the now harmless papal bull into the bonfire at the market place. A cowed world stood aghast and with bated breath contemplated the brave defiance of a power before which potentates and peoples had quailed for centuries. A brilliant light shot up as the flames consumed that parchment. The bats and owls, the lovers of dim twilight and darkness left their dusky nook with ominous screeches of alarm and fled before the spreading light. In the advancing dawn man began to perceive his destiny and recognized his path of duty to be pursued with conscience as his only faithful guide.

In the development of the human race that reformation was inevitable. It had to come then and there. In the fullness of time the tender bud of a new civilization enclosed by feudal rule, scholastic learning and monkish institutions during the wintry season of medieval times, began to swell, to shed the now useless scales and to open its leaves and petals to the light. The reformation brought fierce controversy and deluged a continent in blood, for never was power relinquished without severe struggle. But was the price too high when we consider that modern civilization and Christianity with their attendant blessings would have been impossible without it? The spirit of free, untrammeled investigation, to which we owe all that is worth possessing, was liberated by that low born, unassuming monk in this plain little city. It was one of the most important events of history. The discussion of the purport and effect of the reformation has now happily passed beyond the narrow limit of bitter, unfruitful ecclesiastical controversy and entered the boundless domain of civilization. It is no more the concern of churches only, but of humanity at large. The whole world enjoys its rich blessings, and it is a favorable sign of the times that such is beginning to be recognized generally.

After crossing a low divide we descended into the fertile fruitful valley of the Saale and followed the course of this river for several hours. The scenery becomes more picturesque as we ascend. The hills increase in size. Bold facades of limestone fringe the valley. A ruin or castle appears here and there on a commanding height. Fields of waving grain sprinkled with the blue cornflower or the red poppy, meadows redolent with the fragrance of new mown hay, village and red tiled town sweep by on our right and on our left. We are now fairly entering historical ground. These broad plains and rolling hills have witnessed many sanguinary contests since ambitious Brandenburg entered the arena with a bold challenge. They were the theater of many bloody wars in which the rising north contended with the declining south and west. Dresden, Bautzen, Leipzig, Lutzen, Rossbach, Jena, Auerstadt and a dozen other places were made memorable by victory or defeat of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, of Frederick of Prussia and of Napoleon. This was not mere accident, but the result of physical laws. These plains are directly in front of the passes that cut through the junction of the Thuringian and Erz mountains, and are directly on the broad highway of armies marching south or north. Furthermore these mountains are the natural boundaries between two river systems and two peoples, although all belong to Germany. On the north is the Protestant basin of the Elbe and on the south are the Catholic countries of the Danube. Why this radical difference [illegible] Its [illegible] is in [illegible] the [illegible] Oriental [illegible] clearly [illegible] Teutonic mind had revolted [illegible] against the authority of Rome, its [illegible] institutions, and that those people and [illegible] with Latin and Oriental blood to [illegible] extent, should hesitate and refuse [illegible] in proportion to this mixture. Blood will tell and when we begin to study this important factor, when we can gauge the [illegible] of the different nations, we will be much nearer a correct solution of social, religious and political problems. Strictly speaking all these questions are questions of race. The Roman religion naturally belongs to the Latin races and those in whom the Latin [illegible] predominates, and on the other hand Protestantism is strictly confined to the Teutonic races and their kindred. If this be true, it follows that the Thuringian forest and the Harz and Giant mountains are the natural boundary between two distinct people, and on their slopes are the natural battle ground where their differences must be settled by appeals to the sword.

But this region, where the foothills of the Thuringian forest pass gradually and imperceptibly into the fertile plain, is not only noted for numerous decisive battles fought here, but is also famous as having been three times an important, if not the all important, center of intellectual activity in Germany. Three times the high tide of national life surged around these mountains and left its sediment behind in distinct, well defined strata. The famous Minnesingers, Heinrich von Ofterdingen and others, the courtly poets of love and chivalry, the spiritual descendants of the Troubadours filled baronial hall and ducal palace with sweet, inspiring music during the latter part of the twelfth and the early part of the thirteenth centuries. It was the first recorded literary awakening of Germany. The violent agitation incident to the crusades had roused the public mind from its lethargy and torn up the soil in which the returning crusaders planted the germs of culture which they had brought from Rome, Greece and the Orient. The legends, sagas and epics of a dim, distant, heroic past were partly lost during the wanderings of the tribes or buried in gloomy monasteries. The fragments were now collected, strung together and dressed in the chivalrous, Christian spirit of that age. The traditions of the old pagan heroes, altered through several centuries of monastic control, became a Christian epos. Three hundred years later the second grand national uprising culminating in the reformation, took place in the region, and after another three centuries had elapsed this favored spot became again the brilliant focus of Germany's classical literary era whence Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland and others radiated their effulgent light in all directions.

One battlefield after another, one historical spot after another swept by as we rushed along and conjured up scenes of sanguinary wars, of fierce pulpit disputations, of animated contests between poets and of the more peaceful, unobtrusive and beneficent attainments in science. Truly this is Germany's classical soil, we were forced to remark.

"What kind of soil did you say?" inquired a young lady from Chicago, who happened to be traveling in the same coupe with us.

"Classical soil, madame."

"Ah!"

And the practical representative of the practical west leaned musingly out of the window and as her eye wandered over the sandy fields, the gravelly slopes and the rocky bluffs, she compared them with the rich alluvial bottoms of Illinois, and curled her lips contemptuously that so much should be said of this meagre soil when Illinois produced one hundred bushels of corn to the acre.

In the afternoon we arrived at the quiet, sleepy city of Weimar, ensconced among the foothills of the Thuringian mountains. This is one of the three dozen capitals of Germany, as it was before Prussia swallowed and assimilated one after another. They were little local centers where sovereign counts, electors, dukes, etc., surrounded themselves with all the pomp, parade and paraphernalia of august royalty. Each had its little court, its little cabals, intrigues and ambitions for royal favor as well as Versailles or St. James. Each had its cabinet with ministers of foreign affairs, of the interior and of the army, although the latter in some cases amounted only to the effective force of two privates and six officers. This great political decentralization was the source of Germany's weakness and the object of keen satire at home and abroad. Heine tells us that he traveled through the country during a muddy winter, and found a principality adhering to each boot, and it is narrated of one of these princes that when at a dinner party the subject of railroads was discussed, he became quite elated with wine and patriotism, and solemnly vowed that his land should no longer remain behind the world, that he would keep it abreast of the more advanced, and that he would have a railroad even if it should cost a thousand dollars.

But no evil is unaccompanied by good, and so it was in Germany in this respect. Nearly every one of these little courts strove to be an important nucleus of art, literature and science, when its career to eminence in war or diplomacy was closed. Universities were patronized, theaters subsidized, and poets pensioned to keep them from starvation. The result was beneficent in two ways. This decentralization makes almost every portion of Germany extremely interesting, because there are few spots which are not consecrated by the presence of some great man. Genius and talent were not drawn to a great center, but were more evenly distributed over the land. In the second place, the absence of some overshadowing central power to foster, attract and regulate genius was highly conducive to the free development of that strong individuality, which is the charm and boast of German thought. Debarred from attaining high political or military distinction, the talented men of the smaller states were naturally forced on the field of science, art, letters and philosophy, where they attained such eminent success. No nation can be great in all things. The universal law of compensation couples excellence in one line with inferiority in another. Germany produced its Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Klopstock, Kant, Fichte, Hegel, the Humboldts, Beethoven and Mozart, and a host of other bright luminaries during the time of its deep political degradation and humiliation.

Karl August, the grand duke of Saxe Weimar, who ruled from 1774 to 1828, was one of the enlightened princes who endeavored to make their courts brilliant centers of literature and art. He succeeded admirably. At the time when the great Frederick laid the foundation of a great empire on bayonets and cannon balls this young prince wrapped his modest, unpretending capital in the undying glory of poetry. Here he called Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland and others to live, think and shed lustre on his little throne. It was to this charming refuge that the muse fled for refuge during that disturbed, noisy epoch that lasted from the first mutterings of the French revolution until Napoleon was imprisoned on the lonely island in the Atlantic. The rattle of musketry, the boom of cannon rang incessantly through the air from Trafalgar to Moscow and from Copenhagen to the pyramids of the Nile; thrones collapsed and empires collapsed, and yet through all the din and tumult this idyllic little valley of the Ilm offered [illegible], leisure, protection and appreciation to poetry and thought.

Poets and poetry made Weimar famous. It is literally a poet's corner. No conqueror, no fierce general, no crafty statesman immortalized in marble or bronze adorns the public places. They would be as much out of place here as Offenbach's music in a Calvinistic church. The statues of poets and patrons of letters only ornament the open squares.

Weimar offers nothing but reminiscences of that brilliant period almost a century ago. Everything in some way connected with those poets is preserved with great reverence and piety, and with an eye to business also. The income in the way of fees, *trinkgeld*, board, the sale of photographs, relics genuine or otherwise, is no inconsiderable source of revenue.

A few steps from the hotel brought us to the double monument of Goethe and Schiller. It is appropriately placed in front of the theater, as it was the drama especially wherein they excelled. It is truly a masterpiece of art by the sculptor Rietschel. The sculptor has entered into the inmost thoughts of these princes of poetry, and caused the marble to express their views and sentiments as he understood them. The connection existing between these poets is without parallel in history, and is plainly indicated by the artist. The question of superiority between the two has agitated the German mind for nearly a century, and we are yet on the same [illegible] and [illegible] their arguments [illegible] in his own peculiar way [illegible] prefer the one or the other [illegible] our own [illegible] greatest [illegible] the question whether [illegible] is the greater [illegible]. [illegible] Wallenstein [illegible] they have grown [illegible] when [illegible] have been [illegible] they turn to Goethe's [illegible]. Goethe is [illegible] Schiller an idealist. [illegible] Goethe was [illegible] finished, Schiller [illegible]. [illegible] living force [illegible]. [illegible] compared, like [illegible] whose image and outlines are covered by a thick [illegible] of [illegible] and Schiller is consumed by the divine flame in his bosom, like Vesuvius bursting with internal revolutionary force. Goethe is the poet of peaceful, well balanced times, Schiller of times out of joint and disturbed by fierce agitation. Goethe is a safe spiritual counsellor, Schiller a true leader.

All this the artist has succeeded in expressing through his marble. Goethe, with eyes looking straight ahead, with features marked with [illegible] humanity and calm composure places his left hand gently and patronizingly on Schiller's shoulder and in his right holds a laurel wreath, the emblem of superiority, which he offers to his friend, and Schiller, with elevated face and eyes of an inspired seer, seemingly [illegible] on the distant, slowly approaching procession of coming centuries, grasps the proffered crown gently and hesitatingly. It is a magnificent work of art.

There is a statue of Wieland on the Frauenplatz of Karl August near the palace, and of Herder at the Herder Platz in the center of the town in front of the church, where the sturdy preacher delivered his eloquent, vigorous sermons. What a remarkably fine head was his. It indicates benevolence, eloquence, ideality and courage, the typical head for preachers such as we find on the shoulders of Henry Ward Beecher, Robert Collyer, Pere Hyacinthe, Robert Ingersoll and other great divines.

The house of Goethe is occupied by members of the Goethe family and closed to visitors. Schiller's residence was purchased by the city, and everything is kept in the state in which it was a century ago. How plain is this birthplace of immortal ballad and master drama. One window looks upon red tiles and the other upon rough pavement. In the corner of the small room stands the box that served as a bedstead, and is now filled with wreaths, the offerings of pilgrims to this sacred shrine, a small old fashioned piano on which lies his wife's guitar, stands against the wall, a plain writing desk with a globe on it near the window, a chair at the desk and another at the piano: that was all the furniture the man possessed whose costly busts and statues now adorn two continents. He suffered want and deprivation because the world did not fully appreciate his work, and now speculative descendants collect a respectable income annually from sentimental pilgrims visiting these scenes.

A short walk through narrow, crooked streets flanked with picturesque old buildings brings us to the park of which Weimar is justly proud. The Belvedere Alle, a magnificent avenue of gigantic chestnut trees, with wide spreading branches, runs through the park to the chateau of Belvedere, about three miles distant. What a lovely park it is. The winding walks, now in the bright sun, and then in the deep shade of spreading trees, the inviting rustic seats, the scores of feathered songsters, tripping from bough to bough and making the air melodious with their cheerful music, the flowering shrubs, the profusion of wild and cultivated flowers, the quaint, decaying ivy-covered Roman house where Goethe lived for years, and the Ilm, a rapid, clear mountain stream meandering through the meadows, render this a scene of exquisite beauty. The world with its strife and turmoil does not enter this little Eden created for peaceful enjoyment and undisturbed contemplation.

In a sequestered rocky nook on the shady banks of the Ilm, is the *Borkenhaus*, house of bark, a plain wooden hut of two rooms, covered internally and externally with the bark of trees. This was Karl August's favorite resort. Here he would live alone for months. Here he held meetings of his cabinet. Here he entertained Goethe and Schiller and here he discussed with them in a familiar way questions of state, of science, of literature and of philosophy. A rustic bridge takes us across the Ilm, and a few more steps through a meadow to the Goethe garden house, where the young poet lived the life of a hermit for years. It is a plain two-story frame house with small windows and doors. It resembles a cozy farmhouse. A little garden in front and a high hedge separate it from the road. In the rear is a small shady park, with walks and stone benches. The munificence of Karl August, in making Goethe a councilor with a reasonable salary of 1200 thalers per year enabled the poet to devote the greatest part of his time to literature and study. Here in this little garden he observed the life of plants, and the result was his metamorphosis of plants, a fine piece of pioneer work in the science of botany. Goethe was extremely fond of nature and as often as he could would flee from the artificial life of courts to the solitudes on the Ilm, to things real. His was a mind peculiarly adapted for scientific observation and generalization, and under different circumstances and at a different time would have developed into a prodigy of scientific knowledge. His works everywhere point to an intimate intercourse with nature. The deep solitude of the spot, the little garden, the large, wide branching oaks, the bright meadow, the cool stream and beyond that the gentle bluffs of the parks made his surroundings an idyl and filled his mind with charming pictures which we find everywhere woven into his masterpieces.

Goethe, the prince of poets, the favorite of God and man, whose life itself is a symmetrical work of art, lived and worked here for over half a century. He was one of the finest specimens of nature's handiwork in the healthy, harmonious development of mind and body. In a great many respects our Emerson resembles him very much. His exact place in literature is not yet determined. This of itself proves the titanic proportions of his mind. The towering height and grand symmetrical proportions of the mighty cones of our mountain range can only be enjoyed and fully appreciated from the distance. It is so with human greatness. The little hillocks of mediocrity near us often hide from view the lofty peaks beyond, but as years and decades pass the former sink from view one after another, and the latter rise in grand proportion. Centuries must intervene after his death before an exact survey of the altitude and breadth of Goethe's mind can be taken.

Schiller, overtopped by Goethe in the pure realm of intellect and speculation, surpassed the latter in poetic fervor of soul. Goethe is the favorite of a select few, and Schiller of the masses, who can laugh and weep and enthuse with him. How fortunate it was that these two were brought together, and although of such marked contrast in character, learned to appreciate, admire, love and assist each other. One seemed to be the complement of the other. The best works of each are due to the influence of their mutual intercourse. Poor Schiller, if the world would have treated him less harshly, if the cares of life had not sapped his vitality and ended his brilliant career in the prime of manhood, the world's treasures of the works of genius would have been greatly enriched. It was not to be. He died before Bonaparte brought disaster over his country. The noble Herder had preceded him by a few years. Wieland followed soon, and Karl August a quarter of a century later, and finally Goethe, solitary and alone among a new generation, asking for "more light" passed quietly to the beyond. "*Licht, Liebe, Leben*," (Light, Love, Life,) appropriately marks the plain slab that covers all that is mortal of the preacher poet. Schiller and Goethe fitly repose by the side of their patron, Karl August, in a fine mausoleum.

The classical period of German literature closed with Goethe. New conditions have prevailed since, and greatness must be sought in other fields than poetry. The capital of William I, in the desert of Brandenburg attracts talent and genius, but it must be such as will develop in the midst of military noise, parliamentary wrangles and commercial and industrial activity. The lover of poetry, the admirer of grand works of fiction will look in vain among the living, but must turn to the past and make a pilgrimage to quiet Weimar, where [illegible] and are buried [illegible] Germany's greatest poets.

From Weimar we went by rail to Jena and Schwarza. At Jena we reached the valley of the Saale again. This is a compactly built little town and is famed for its university and the victory of Napoleon over the Prussians in 1806. The surroundings are quite pretty and romantic. The absurd custom of duelling is still much in vogue among the students. These duels as a rule are quite harmless, are provoked without cause and do not indicate courage in the participants. A few slight cuts about the face is generally the utmost result of this farce, although at times it ends more seriously. A student of the duelling kind wears the long, split characters on his cheeks written there by his opponent's rapier with as much ostentation as though it were a certificate of bravery. We saw many [illegible] with faces disfigured by scars or court plaster, and as an [illegible] of distinction [illegible]. If this is so it must be inferred that either these scars are [illegible] or that the brave duelists quietly take a back seat after they leave the university.

A crowd of jovial students bound for a tour in the mountains got on the train and a crowd of well dressed boys and girls got off. They came from some country village and were on a trip to Jena and vicinity which was to last several days. We saw these school excursions in many places of Germany. They are quite common. Teacher and pupils, with their little knapsacks strapped to their backs, walk up and down the hillsides, explore old ruins, visit castles, churches and towns, where the teacher explains the hows and whys to the eager little minds. It is a splendid custom and must be highly beneficial to the mental and moral growth of the young. A sturdy little fellow carried the black, red and golden flag of the former *Burschenschaft*, a liberal league of students in German universities, much persecuted by a reactionary government sixty years ago. It was the flag, which in America I had learned to love as the flag of Germany and the emblem of liberal ideas. I did not expect to find it floating where William and Bismarck ruled and this was really the only instance where I saw it carried about. This was one of the few symptoms showing that the old spirit of freedom so strong among the students anterior to 1848, and which really made Germany what it is to-day, is not dead but only slumbers.

The scenery above Jena grows more picturesque. The valley narrows and the adjoining mountains grow in size as we proceed. The students in the adjoining car amuse themselves with beer and song. The singing was fine and completely smothered the noise of the train. Good natured fellows they were, healthy, robustly full of animal spirits, but never rude or offensive. They drank, smoked, sang their famous songs and drank again. They sang Heine's "Lorelei" of course, no hilarious German has forgot to sing—

> I do not know what is the meaning
> That I am so mournful now.

When they have reached the zenith of their enjoyment, the boisterous jolly crowd left us at Rudolstadt, bound for a few days stay with nature. Things always seem to work by opposites. The Germans mostly have inherited houses, not the best adapted for the admission of light and air into the interior and when new houses are built they are but little improved in this respect. As a people they are in mortal dread of draughts of fresh air—in the houses, and at the same time no people are so fond of excursions and outdoor exercises. They love to eat and drink in arbors and under trees whenever the weather permits. With us it is quite the reverse. We admit light and air freely into our rooms. There are no houses better ventilated and lighted than American, but we dread to go out and take the health-restoring, health preserving sun and air bath for fear it may bleach our clothes and tan our skin.

Schwarza was the end of our journey by rail. We hired an open carriage for the tour up the Schwarzathal to Schwarzburg, and then across the mountains to Ilmenau. The weather which here has the reputation of being uncertain and whimsical, promised well, and we were soon bowling along the smooth level chaussee that runs up this delightful little valley.

H F SUKSDORF

MORE OR LESS TO THE POINT.

Bootjack means "shuiwelknecht" in Pennsylvania German. When a German wants to silence a howling cat he keeps his bootjack and throws the name at it.—New York Graphic.

John Traynor, who set out last September to sail across the ocean in a dory, has not been heard of since, and is given up for lost. The fact that he was not accompanied by a dog materially lessens the horror of the catastrophe.—Norristown Herald.

There is a landlord out at the Mission so mean that he raised a poor woman's rent the other day because he found she could borrow cornmeal from the woman across the way. He says it isn't the house so much as the location that comes high nowadays.—San Francisco Post.

Boston young lady (in Washington)—I notice the newspapers speak of Mr. Cleveland as a man possessed of considerable vertebra. Democrat from Missouri—Yes, but a knowledge of Latin won't help him any. What a president of this country needs is plenty of backbone.—New York Sun.

Caucasian tramp—My colored friend, please lend me a quarter. I fought, bled and suffered four years in the Union army to make you a free man. Colored gentleman—You did your duty, sah, but 'bout loanin' you dat quarter, don't keer, sah, to rewive de bitter memories of the war.—Texas Siftings.

Life must be very pleasant on the Congo. Instead of a man having to rush home at 4 P. M. to give his wife four hours' time to prepare for the opera, and then wait another half hour on the front steps until the two hundred and odd forgotten things are found and arranged, the Congo husband strolls home a few minutes before the performance begins and simply says "Sarah, adjust your hairpin. We will go to the opera."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A company of Good Templars was marching down the street with bands playing and a banner on which was inscribed "We bend the knee, but not the elbow." On the sidewalk was an old soaker who read the inscription with many a hiccough, and added, "Oh yes you bend the knee but not the elbow. That comes of this beastly habit of drinking out of the bung." And the procession moved on.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A peasant who was awakened at midnight by the barking of a dog under his window threw up the sash and called out, "How now—what is the danger?" "There is none." "Then why do you bark and disturb my slumbers?" "For the same reason that you play the fiddle and keep me awake—for self-amusement." Moral—When the piano next door becomes unbearable, buy your boy a drum.—Detroit Free Press.

POLITICAL OPINIONS

Bourbonism is not a matter of age. It is incapacity or unwillingness to go forward.—*Boston Herald.*

Cleveland may be designed by Providence to do a great work in breaking up the democratic party.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Civil service reform consists in turning out bad officials and retaining good officials. It is nothing more nor less.—*Trenton Times.*

If the Pearson case is not to be a precedent, if it is to be regarded as an exception, the reform policy of the present administration will be a sham.—*Rochester Herald.*

Mr. Manning's statement shows nothing that has not been plainly shown in previous statements. The insinuation that previous secretaries have been active in regulating the stock market is one which could not be made by anybody but the boss fool who has the run of the Boston *Post*.—New York Sun.

There seems more prospect of a great world war than a great world peace if preparation counts for anything, and in the emulous rapacity that underlies all this aggressive movement there is little hint of any gain for these higher elements which we are so apt to vaunt when speaking of nineteenth century civilization.—New York Tribune.

If the New York *Tribune* thinks that the republican party is to gain power by making its management in other states more like what it is in Pennsylvania, we trust that it will find itself mistaken. Pennsylvania management of parties ought not to be. We suppose that there is no doubt that the tariff was what accounts for Mr. Blaine's great majority in Pennsylvania, and no other convictions whatever.—Boston Herald.

PIONEER DAYS

Recollections of the Early History of Oregon and the Willamette Valley.

[illegible]ment of Vancouver—The Wascos on the [illegible]—Colin Fraser the Piper, Makes Evil Medicine

ARTICLE I.

(Written for the Sunday Oregonian.)

To one who was here early in the country's history there is nothing more interesting than to study the facts and incidents of Oregon life in the earliest days. There should be preserved clear and concise statements concerning every one of the actual pioneers of our region, of all who came to what was so indefinitely known as Oregon, before our statehood cut off the several territories. Then we were all Oregonians. From the Rocky mountains to the western ocean all that was American possessions was called Oregon. But the settlements of early times clustered in the west, along the ocean at Clatsop, somewhat on the Columbia river, but mostly in the Willamette valley. The immigrants who came "in the forties," all, or nearly all, sought this valley. They chose their homes on the beautiful prairies of Washington and Yamhill; those seem to have first attracted attention. Then the east side of the valley, which had already been settled considerably by French and half breeds, became populous with Americans. The time was when Dan Waldo lived in the Waldo Hills and Jesse Looney in the Santiam bottom, half a day's journey apart, and no one was between. Those are the times that we all wish to see described and that will possess interest for the whole community above all that has transpired since busy days came to us and money-making became our trade.

The pioneers, *par excellence*, are those who came to Oregon without any superficial inducements, who came because a new and fertile region, that bordered the Pacific ocean, possessed a climate healthful and delightful beyond all that was realized on the eastern side of this continent. It will be interesting to get at the motives that animated these men and women and gave them courage to brave not only the deserts and mountains, and thousands of miles of tedious travel, but contact with savage tribes who owned all these regions, and often disputed the passage of immigrants. There was danger on the plains, yet small companies, mere handfuls of men, women and children, dared the hardships and braved the danger, that they might reach Oregon. The word that the first comers sent back told of an Eden that thousands of others came to find.

There is a clear line of demarcation between the actual pioneers of the "forties" and the class that came after them. There was a celebrity given to this country by the discovery of gold that brought it directly into contact with the world. Before that epoch was the true day of the pioneer. The gold-seekers make another class not nearly so interesting. There is true romance in the history of our region antedating the gold era. All through the forties we were few, but all were kindred, made so by the dangers braved in common to get here. With the advent of 1850 came a thronging crowd with speculation in their eyes, and without the primary claim to recognition that was possessed by their predecessors.

The pioneers were a remarkable class of men, and deserve that their history shall be carefully written for the benefit of all future generations. The time will come when such a work will be treasured as a classic. There are names among them that must live in Oregon as long as it shall be a state, whether the particulars of their history are compiled or not, but it will be far better to begin systematically to write up the various immigrations and recall the incidents peculiar to them. All that history is precious, because those people are the bone and sinew of our state. They gave it form and substance, and set up a government of their own before all the world rushed hither in the role of the gold hunter.

The first recollections of the country by the fur companies should be collected to furnish knowledge of the condition of the Indian tribes and of all this region when whites first set foot here. History we have in minute details, written by one and another, but the thousand incidents of pioneer life, genial pictures of the every day ways and means of people who were isolated from mankind, and compelled to organize society and government, and had to devise a financial system as well—this has not been so written as it should be and can be if done before the pioneers are all gone. The last roll call is sounding continually for some of these and not long and there will be none left to tell the story that should have been told ten years ago. The Pioneer Society calls out some of these reminiscences at its annual meetings, but their efforts, however valuable, are scarcely familiar enough to answer the desired purpose. Not long since I heard the Hon. John Minto, who was in truth a pioneer, telling about the way in which Dan Waldo lived at his home in the Waldo hills, entertaining many people, his house always crowded and he himself called on to decide many questions that arose among the people. His description of this hospitable mansion of pioneer days, and of the great influence exercised by its owner, gave me an inspiration that I hope will some time eventuate in something valuable, if I can succeed in getting facts to use in working up such a pen picture of the old man and his early history, as the subject so richly deserves. There were other men like Waldo and the Applegates, who were pioneers among pioneers, whose influence was paramount in moulding good order and truly honorable society as well as honest and capable government, and whose lives should be treasured as germs of Oregon history.

Early history pertains to the fur companies, the missions, and lastly the true coming of the pioneer. The breaking up of Astor's attempt and the success of the Hudson's Bay company is the first era, interspersed with gleams of light caused by the adventures of Lewis and Clarke and Captain Bonneville. The missions were started for religious purposes quarter of a century later. The immigrations of "the forties" were the first coming of ordinary civilization. How these blended and supplemented the old order of things, will be shown if we give the story of pioneer life and of the progress made towards a truer civilization. The pioneers were not lacking in true civilization; so far as they could they lived good lives and set worthy example. But the early settlements on the Atlantic coast were not more isolated and remote, more lacking in civilization, than were the pioneers who came here before the discovery of gold. Civilization nowadays includes tea, sugar and coffee, and boots and shoes, but the immigrants of the forties went without these, and at times even had no bread for their butter. They often wore moccasins, and as often went barefoot. They lived well enough to insure good health and to be able to do stout work, but they did not possess luxuries, even those we class as prime necessities at this day. The fashions of the east were not studied, and plain garments answered all purposes. A gathering of pioneers, if held to-day as it was held in 1845, would draw far more attention than a world-renowned circus.

After the last spike was driven Villard brought his distinguished visitors to Portland, and the best celebration ever seen in this city was accorded them. The procession which paraded our streets was all generic, but its closing feature called forth the most appreciative applause. It consisted of several ox teams and their occupants, as natural as life, enacted to the very life by those who came long ago in their prime, now gray-bearded men. There were lank oxen and hungry-looking cattle, with dilapidated wagons loaded with bright-eyed children and sun-burned women. Every idea of the long-ago travel across the plains had been worked up and studied with care. The representation [illegible] complete, even to the lank and [illegible] who carried his rifle on his shoulder [illegible] pertinent and perfect representation [illegible] who looked lightly on it as a travesty of early times laugh loudly, but to many more who were themselves pioneers, and saw in this representation the recollection of what thousands had endured, it brought tears. They remembered the wayside graves, the sick and the sad, the hardships and weariness that formed so often a part of that long journey of long ago.

As war memories are revived and so often rewritten, and the days of revolutionary hist[illegible] form so warm a part of national [illegible] our local interests are more embodied [illegible] life and ways than in the easy civiliz[illegible] succeeded that early epoch. The people who had to be their own law-makers and th[illegible] defenders against savage outbreaks we[illegible] culiar race, whose wisdom and valor [illegible] the just and honest pride of Oregon [illegible]. The legislatures that have met since the[illegible] have never surpass[illegible] convention whose wisdom framed the fundamental law on which our state [illegible] lished. Almost every one of [illegible] that constitutional convention was a pioneer of early days.

It is no light task to attempt to pr[illegible] manent form the story of early t[illegible] will be a labor of love that should [illegible] to by every man and woman who w[illegible] those days. If all will do what is easily possible for them to do, this work will be greatly facilitated. There are some [illegible] of events is very clear, who can tell the [illegible] of the long ago with the greatest ease [illegible] should put their recollections into consistent form for the use of [illegible] successors. [illegible] have kept correct journals of [illegible] times. Such [illegible] should be [illegible] preserved. [illegible] not dreamed of by their possessors and by [illegible] who made them.

It is not easy to carry history back to the years antecedent to the coming of the whites [illegible] very little is known of this region previous to that time. In writing of pioneer days the historian very naturally inquires, "What did the pioneer find when he came?" The times have materially changed since white men gained control, and we find several epochs of that time, as heretofore stated. The fur companies preceded the missionaries, and they again led the way for the immigrants. It is to be regretted that something reliable cannot be furnished of Indian history, to show what was the status of the great tribes that then held the country, with something of their power and influence, and the structure of their language and nature of their religion, but of reliable history there is very little. We know that Indians were once numerous; that with the advent of civilization came disease and death,—almost extermination. Irving tells of great tribes ruled by powerful chiefs. It does not appear that they were often at war; they generally pursued the arts of peace, as they knew and practiced them.

In commencing to work up pioneer days I felt the necessity of doing justice to aboriginal life, as a fitting basis for the superstructure of pioneer history. No work extant does justice to this part of our region's history, and information could only be secured from those still living whose memory and associations go back to early times and Indian life and story. It was only natural that my mind should recall Dr. Wm. C. McKay as a person eminently fitted to assist in this work. Dr. McKay was born in the [illegible] March 18th, 18[illegible]. His father was one of the Astor expedition, and his mother was a princess of the great Chinook tribe. He was sent to New York state to be educated in 18[illegible], and returned home [illegible] well read in medicine [illegible] practice his profession here. Those who have the pleasure of Dr. McKay's acquaintance know him as an educated and accomplished gentleman, and will understand the great fund of information he must possess, that only needs to be properly called on to respond with a wealth of facts and incidents most useful to a historian. I wrote to him of my coming, and spent two days with him at P[illegible], [illegible] varied recollections.

I will simply [illegible] what [illegible] chiefly gleaned from him then. I may make some use of other information but for the [illegible] part is from his well stored memory. We had often talked of those times and I had [illegible] clared his want of accurate information [illegible] history of [illegible] but when he recalled to his mind the earliest time of which memory had any knowledge, that storehouse of facts [illegible] nishing bright and lifelike pictures of the long ago. He lived again in the [illegible] past, and recalled it with a freshness [illegible] had not believed possible. He gave [illegible] part its personal reminiscence, and [illegible] tent related what was known and [illegible] cepted as fact by Indians and whites in the earliest times. It must be borne in mind that Dr. McKay was child and boy at Fort Vancouver, a witness of all that transpired there, and listening to all that was said. He picked up all the tongues spoken by whites and Indians and was a welcome favorite and companion for all. His father, Thomas McKay, who came with Astor in 1811, was sometimes at Vancouver, sometimes in charge at Fort Hall, and the boy saw life with him on the outposts as well as was witness of what transpired at headquarters. With remarkable power of observation as a child and retentive and responding memory as a man, he is probably the best living link to connect the present and the past. His first remembrance is of the removal of the base of operations from Astoria to Vancouver, which occurred about the years 1831-2. The latter place was selected as a better site for headquarters for distributing the goods and receiving the articles to be shipped. Then, and as late as since the writer came to Oregon, Vancouver was a good shipping point. The vessels of the fur company could come there and discharge or load cargoes. The sand islands that now destroy the harbor were then several miles above, but time has extended them down the stream.

After the Northwest fur company had united with the Hudson Bay company Dr. McLoughlin determined on this change of base. The first fort was built on a high hill, near where General Harney built his fine residence, a little west of it, one mile east of the present military post and one mile back from the river—a sightly and commanding site. The small boy looked with delight on all the operations of removal. At Astoria he saw a great, ungainly ark built, to carry the live stock, a flatbottomed craft with masts, and abundant room. The live stock were not numerous, and the pioneer history would be lacking if it did not chronicle their advent. Cattle had come on a coasting vessel, the Cadborough, about 150 tons. This coaster traded back and forth between California and the Columbia river, and brought up eight or ten head of milk cows and oxen the company wanted. Communication was infrequent and altogether by sea, as there was no overland trail known and the Indians were always hostile. Besides this cattle there were five work horses that came from Walla Walla. These were Indian horses of good size and quality, for the Cayuses and Nez Perces had many very good horses in their bands. They were all broke to work; four plowed and one worked in a cart about the fort. This stock was loaded on the great ark and then the sails were hoisted and they sailed to Vancouver. Little Billy remembers that the animals were greatly excited over their journey and he thinks he was as excited as they were. That was a remarkable experience for him.

They enclosed about ten acres in a stockade twelve feet high, with bastions built at the lower corners towards the river. These bastions contained four cannon each, that pointed in every direction. The bastions were high enough to sweep [illegible] the stockade and [illegible] surrounding country. There were [illegible] gates and smaller posterns for common [illegible]. All the buildings except the stables were inside the stockade. This site was commanding, but lacked a great essential: there was no water and none could be got by digging any usual depth. He remembers that old La Pierre (or Stone, as the Americans literally translated it) was employed in hauling water, and made two trips a day to the Columbia river for it. He had a wagon with wheels that were sawed off of a big log. On these wheels were two large puncheons, or casks; these were filled, and the whip-lash and word were applied to Lion and Brandy, the two great oxen, and that was the way water was supplied. This was found too inconvenient, and after a few years they removed to the open land now used as a military parade ground.

When the first fort was built at Vancouver they had no saw mill there to supply lumber. They cut down heavy timber to clear the land where the fort was built and worked it up for material to build with. The stockade was made of split logs twelve feet high. The buildings were of hewn logs, flooring came from Astoria, where it had been whip-sawed by hand, and afterwards was tongue and grooved and planed, also by hand. They grew crops in the open land around the fort, and above it was some clear ground besides which they cleared ground, as said, to locate the fort upon. All made a farm of two hundred to three hundred acres. Kanakas were employed to work, also, they had Canadians and half-breeds and men from the Orkney islands. At one time there were 270 men employed on the farm and making improvements.

The first cattle in Oregon, as we have shown, were five milk cows and some oxen, brought from California on the Cadborough about 18[illegible]0. Some Indian ponies had been brought down from the upper Columbia. They had also goats from California. While horses were in great numbers east of the Cascades, and the Nez Perces and Cayuses had many very excellent animals, the Indians in western Oregon had none. They did much traveling and transporting with canoes, and made their hunts from the main rivers on foot. The company allowed no cattle to be killed at first, but saved all the increase for practical use—the cows for milkers and the males for oxen. Afterward they procured some Alderney cattle and improved the stock. When the increase warranted such extravagance, they occasionally killed a beef and had a feast. This would occur at Christmas and New Year's, the Queen's birthday, and occasions that were illustrious. They had use for many oxen, and had a number of splendid teams. Soon after they became settled at Vancouver they had an excellent dairy, and their [illegible] were well broken. The goats became numerous, and furnished food that was well relished in the absence of beef and mutton. Game and fish abounded; there were deer, elk, bear, ducks, geese and fowls. They had two Indian slave boys, who were hunters. Kesno's Indians had captured these lads when they made a foray into Umpqua valley. Old Kesno and his braves [illegible] went on the war path against the [illegible], who were warlike. Kesno sold [illegible] to Dr. McLoughlin, who thus obtained control of them, and had them brought up to be hunters. They became very expert, supplying the fort with all the meat and fish they could use. The company furnished these with guns, but other Indians were [illegible] the whites had convincing proofs of the [illegible] ship. While these two men were [illegible] slaves, Dr. McLoughlin paid them regular wages and treated them as other employés [illegible] treated. They married, and having been [illegible] ed as members of the tribe [illegible] and privileges of Kesno's people.

Speaking of Kesno, [illegible]

No member of the fur company was allowed to own any property, so Dr. McLoughlin [illegible] lads brought in the company's [illegible] by the tribes [illegible] slaves or movable property.

When it became necessary to build a new fort nearer the river at Vancouver [illegible] A [illegible] mill was built at what is called [illegible] miles above Vancouver by a Kentuckian named Wm. [illegible] Champoeg [illegible] years [illegible] around the fort from seed brought over from [illegible] is now known, after half a century of constant propagation, as [illegible] White winter wheat [illegible] wheat accumulated [illegible] they could not grind it. [illegible] that was brought from England was [illegible] It always [illegible] A great stump [illegible] a heavy pestle [illegible] spring pole that was worked by hand. By this [illegible] was pounded up fine, then sifted to get out [illegible] flour from [illegible]

An American came to [illegible] Dr. McKay [illegible] Kentuckian [illegible] worked away in his shop [illegible] the shade of a mighty fir that stood out alone on the prairie. [illegible] tall and slender [illegible] a fir tree [illegible] mighty arms [illegible] stood close by the then existing fort [illegible] a great [illegible] a wheel to work [illegible] cogs of [illegible] wood, that he [illegible] and enduring [illegible] four yoke of cattle to walk it. He then [illegible] small sized granite burrs from [illegible] of General Harney's hill [illegible] but this Kentucky [illegible] and soon had his mill grinding. Old [illegible] hitched his four yoke [illegible] horse power [illegible] Dr. McKay [illegible] mouth open [illegible] white wheat [illegible] the scene. It required two men to attend [illegible] mill while [illegible] chinery.

They afterwards imported mills of the best and newest make and got a millwright named Crate, from Manitoba, to put them up. This man Crate died recently in Victoria. It is interesting to recall the primitive ways the first whites resorted to to provide themselves with the prime necessaries of existence. The history of our old white winter wheat is that it was procured from Red River, Manitoba, by Dr. McLoughlin, over fifty years ago, and after all that time of trial, experimental tests of the greatest accuracy show that it stands equal to any other for especial excellence and is superior to almost any other variety.

After this was accomplished the company contracted with the Russians to furnish lumber, salt beef, flour etc., which considerably enlarged their business, as it gave employment to farmers to grow grain and millers to make flour and lumber. Those mills were erected on the old site, six miles above Vancouver.

The fur company managed to obtain entire supremacy over the tribes and was very successful in maintaining it. Much of that success was due to the peculiar fitness of Dr. McLoughlin for his responsible position as chief factor. Hereafter we may review the leading men of that company more in detail, but it is proper to allude to their great chief in speaking of the facts of that great epoch. Though very young at this time—for Dr. McKay was only 3 to 5 years old when the removal of headquarters to Vancouver took place—he has a wonderful memory of what then occurred and of the chief actors in all operations. The removal to Vancouver opened new relations with Indians who had now become near neighbors. The immediate vicinity of Fort Vancouver belonged to the domain of Chief Kesno, a very powerful leader among the savages, and withal, a man of commanding presence and great force of character. Kesno was very large and tall for an Indian, his face was broad and large, there was a Roman nose, and eyes that showed character. Kesno held complete sway over numerous bands that lived in large villages along the rivers and the great slough from Portland to Vancouver, St. Helens and Cowlitz. He was widely known and had influence with other nations. His power may be judged when we say that his war parties went south to Umpqua and fought with the tribes there, known to be amongst the most warlike and dangerous along the coast. He had many slaves that had been taken in those forays. As the incidents narrated occurred soon after the removal, and were occasioned by the fact of that removal and its attendant consequences, the following sketch naturally comes in here.

The Wascos were a powerful tribe who lived at The Dalles and in the country adjacent. While the headquarters of the fur company had been established at Astoria there had been an important trading post kept at The Dalles. [illegible] twenty years, and the Wascos [illegible] rights and privileges. It was [illegible] convenient [illegible] at home [illegible] trade at any day [illegible] the indignation [illegible] population of The Dalles held when they saw the post established by Astor's men in 1811 broken up in 18[illegible] by McLoughlin. The dates are approximate, but we do not vouch for them. They did not dilly-dally as Russia and England have, and talk and bluster, but they sounded the war whoop and started for Vancouver to capture that source of supply and then set up shop on their own account.

In those days the river was the highway of the nations in war as well as in peace. The powerful Wasco nation mustered a hundred war canoes—great boats, with prows standing high, covered with hieroglyphics and representing by some hideous image at the apex their god of war. There was something to show for indignation when this immense war fleet enlivened the waters of the great river of the west. What a time they must have had restringing their bows of yew, refeathering their arrows and dipping their flinty points in poisoned liver! Their mothers came down to the shore to see that their sons' pemmican bags were all there, and the boys promised to bring back, when Rome had been spoiled, calico dress patterns and striped stockings for mammas and sisters. It must have been a time of patriotic feeling with the Wasco nation when the pick of its manhood went to war, and all [illegible] of might were manned and armed for the fray.

But even an Indian tribe can't sound the war whoop and go to preparing for war without somebody hearing it. So the word went down ahead to the friendly Cascade tribes that that the Wascos were going to annihilate Fort Vancouver. The Cascades chief thought it only friendly to send the news down to Kesno, at Sauvie's island, and old Kesno ordered his swiftest canoe to be put in commission and went up to see Dr. McLoughlin and inform him what he might expect.

Among the defenders of Vancouver in that time of peril were a stalwart band of Klickitats that would have performed a good part had it come to actual blows. The story of their presence west of the Cascades is interesting of itself. Soon after the fort was first built there came around by Mount Adams, through the Cascade ranges, two Klickitat hunters. These saw something new, and called to see what it might be. Afterward the Klickitats became frequent visitors of western Oregon, but before that time they seldom came here. These two were wandering away from home a long way, and Dr. McLoughlin, being struck with their superior appearance, peculiar to the hunting tribes, treated them well and gave them a good price for their game and furs. They went home with a good report, and more accompanied them on the next trip. They proved to be expert and reliable hunters, and a strong feeling of good will [illegible] residing in this [illegible] ployment of [illegible] of them. They w[illegible] fully armed with guns and [illegible]

[illegible] told McLoughlin of the coming storm from Wasco [illegible] wherever needed [illegible] see what would happen [illegible] the news of war was not expected, but the peace was always to be [illegible] for [illegible] from Was[illegible]

It was [illegible]

[illegible]

Morning at the fort [illegible] McKay was another great medicine man [illegible] intimacy with foreign spirits [illegible] could [illegible] down the very stars. Stories of McKay's marksmanship had [illegible] dence to weaken Wasco faith in home prowess. They told of Charley McKay's way of shooting a double-barreled gun and never taking aim [illegible] directly due to incantations. They described the great ship that was expected soon with the annual supply thereon, and then the Wascos knew they had missed it by not waiting for those goods to arrive before they captured the place. So the crafty Wa-kan-a-sis-ses managed to deceive the good will of the Englishmen by putting push-fum-tums into the Wasco bosoms in place of the stout hearts they possessed in the beginning.

Morning came and the bastions of the fort sent forth a salute to the God of Day that waked all of Nature [illegible] was caught napping. There came, too, the shrill notes of the fife and the rattle of the snare drum as well as the roar of the bass drum. Those sounds swept over the quiet waters and [illegible] the Wascos. They asked the Multnomahs what it meant, and they answered, "Oh, it was nothing strange. They talk to the Great Spirit of the Bostons in that way once in a while." So the Wascos ate their breakfast and launched their canoes again to make the [illegible] assault on Fort Vancouver. One and another confidentially asked their acquaintances of the Wa-kan-a-sis-se tribes if they thought that the white men would fight. The average reply was not satisfactory.

It was a beautiful summer morning when those Wascos, with murderous intent, prepared to cross the broad flow to kill and murder and sack and pillage Vancouver. The soft winds and the blue skies were as inviting as could be, and Mount Hood surveyed the scene with that impassive countenance and awesome form that looks alike on the good and bad. The river's flow was as peaceful as it had ever been, yet, ere night, it might be covered with floating corpses of friend and foe. Impassive and imperial that flow went on and that great face of snow looked on. If the Wascos should win the day the river would bear out to the ocean on which they came, the bodies of all the enterprising men who had in a measure, redeemed this region from savagery and paved in part a way for civilization to follow. It was a day of great moment, and yet the face of Nature wore its habitual summer smile even when the sound of the war whoop came, floating down with the tide. The fate of Oregon was in the balance, and fate was pregnant with great results.

Again the canoes got carefully into line, and this time they were going to war. They were coming to Vancouver to stay. They intended to capture the place and set up trading in furs on their own account. They believed that [illegible] singing their wildest war songs, beating drums and blowing every instrument of aggressive warfare. They landed and nearly all marched towards the fort that lay as silent and apparently as listless as if no war was in the air. As they approached within gunshot Dr. McLoughlin sent out to inquire what they wanted. The approaching force stopped and said they came for a talk. A few chiefs were invited inside and the rest were ordered peremptorily to keep their distance. The chiefs approached and were ushered within the stockade and to a large hall where the great entertainments were given and feasts were held. They saw at the great and small gates tall Highlanders standing, holding their deadly rifles. Everywhere was discipline and silent performance of duty. The hall was hung with paintings, trophies of the chase, and various guns and swords adorned the walls. But the object that attracted them most of all was Colin Fraser, a brawny Highlander in kilt and tartan and nodding plumes on his hat, who carried the bagpipes under his arm and made them give forth the Scotch war songs. This object was a terror to them. The man marched up and down as proud as "the piper that played before Moses," and as they couldn't catch the significance of that fury of sounds, they imagined he was making medicine at their expense and putting up a job on them they couldn't strike head against. The piper kept on, and the spell worked on them, as the wily chief factor intended, so that when Dr. McLoughlin entered they were quieted down to a peace footing and acted as though they had not worn war paint in a month's time. He talked with them through an interpreter, and acted as a matter of course as though they had come in the course of friendship to make him a visit. They were invited to see the premises, and the most was made of the defensive powers. They mounted to the bastion that overlooked the whole country and the chiefs could see their warriors watching for them anxiously. Word was sent that the great guns were to be fired, and while the chiefs were in the bastion loaded guns were discharged and they, as well as their men, saw the solid shot go crashing through the near forest. The chief factor made handsome presents to the leaders and feasted the men in due time, but there was nothing strained. The threatened party showed no timidity, but acted in an intimidating way. The great army of Wasco took ship and went home without any chanting of war songs or beating of war drums. They had peace in their hearts and [illegible] in their hands. When they [illegible] Vancouver and taken all [illegible]

[illegible]

PORTLAND AND HER [illegible]

[illegible] Milwaukee [illegible] March [illegible] As I sit [illegible] cherry trees [illegible] and of other insect life. [illegible] spring-like as it does in the latter part of May in Wisconsin. A few days ago [illegible] hills clad in the [illegible] Wisconsin.

The view from Portland [illegible] Mt. Hood [illegible] Mt. Rainier [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] enough to be very pleasant [illegible] place, and if [illegible] there is no doubt [illegible] the largest city north of San Francisco. We hear much of Tacoma and Seattle. We are told how Tacoma is bound to be a great city, and a rival of Portland, not that nature intended it [illegible] but simply because the Northern Pacific management will make it so, being the terminus of their road. I think if these gentlemen would remember how once it was attempted by some wealthy men to make Elizabethport, N. J. (I think it was this town) a rival of New York, how large warehouses were built, piers constructed and many other things done to make a great [illegible] and how when all this was done the city somehow failed to emerge from the Jersey swamps—if these Tacoma boomers would recollect this failure they might see that even such a combination as real estate owners and the Northern Pacific railroad can't make a large city by mere force. Tacoma may some day be quite a town, but Seattle is far likelier to be larger, and that same day will find Portland a greater city than at all [illegible].

But yet this town needs new blood in it to make it what it ought to be. Many of the wholesale merchants and capitalists are far behind the age in their manner of business. They cannot forget that happy time when their customers came to them from sheer necessity and when Portland was isolated from the rest of the world. Now it is hard for them to realize that the eastern cities and San Francisco are competing for the trade they formerly had wholly to themselves. THE OREGONIAN did [illegible] to awake them to this state of things and to induce them to encourage home manufactures. If some of these gentlemen had bought less Villard stocks and had put the money in sound manufacturing property, the town would be far healthier as a business place than it is now. Yet the real estate men are as much to blame as the merchants. Rents are very high—and nearly every one will tell you this. "Furnished rooms to let" stares you everywhere in the face, about every place excepting the churches and government buildings bearing the legend. Reason? I suppose that no one can afford to rent a house and use it for his family alone—and then the floating population is large. It is the fashion here to live in lodgings and take your meals at a coffee house or restaurant. But as it is in Portland so it is all over the state. The Oregon farmer raises wheat and he raises little besides. His father raised wheat before him and so must he. Of course I don't mean literally that wheat alone is raised in this state, but that that is the main crop. Go to [illegible] grocer[illegible] and you find that the butter and cheese is from the east and from California. [illegible] Wasco [illegible] creamery would do well near Portland, no[illegible] that matter, near any town. [illegible] the fruit and vegetables of this state are excellent, yet little or nothing is done in the way of canning them. If some live man with a little money and some experience would come out here and start almost any kind of manufacturing he would make a fortune.

Nature has done everything for Oregon, man has done but little. The average Portlander, having acquired some money, buys a lot, puts up a building and tries to get back first cost out of his first year's rental—and he calls that business. Portland has about 25,000 people and rents are higher than they are in Milwaukee. I asked a real estate man once why rents were so high and he said, "Because the climate is so fine—and it is to be a large city." This sort of logic has kept the town well supplied with empty stores and "furnished rooms to let" all the year.

Business seems to be improving, and immigrants are coming, and I hope that this Pacific northwest may have a prosperous year. There is room for every one, and what this state and city needs is men with modern ways of doing business, who appreciate the value of their opportunities, and have money with which to take advantages of these opportunities—and who won't think that the [illegible] end of existence here is to build a stucco-covered building. Portland has a future before it, a future of growth and prosperity, to be determined by its business men as to what it shall be.

AR[illegible]

They Were Silver

The new servant girl came [illegible] holding on to her finger.

"What's the matter?" asked the lady of the house.

"I run one of the forks into my hand, and if it is this plated stuff I'll get lockjaw."

"Don't be alarmed," said the mistress, "all my silver is genuine, I don't keep any plated ware."

Next morning the servant-girl was gone, and so was the silver.—Texas Siftings.

CHICAGO TO WASHINGTON.

Sights along the Great Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

[illegible] Harper's Ferry [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] I walked back to my seat in the Pullman only to find it occupied by an elderly lady of very stylish appearance with a glorious head of white hair. Her features were rather plain and it was evident to me that age had conferred upon her a beauty that youth had denied. She was very bright and intellectual, and, after a few common place remarks had passed between us, said, "Well, this road is certainly a great piece of engineering and they have splendid time [illegible] but I must confess myself disappointed in the picturesque scenery of which I have heard so much."

"You forget, ma'am, I replied, that we are yet in the dead of winter here. If you were to see these hills covered with verdure, and these now frozen streams [illegible] with sparkling fresh[illegible] you might change your opinion of [illegible] scenes."

"I fear," replied the lady, "that California has quite spoiled me for appreciating anything about here." "I thank the Lord," said I, "there's somebody that I can talk to at last. Madam, I'm an Oregon man but I lived sixteen years in California, and some of the tenderest recollections of my life are entwined about the redwood hills of our sister state." "I can't wonder at anyone's loving California," said the old lady, somewhat warmly. "I never could rightly understand it till I went out there myself, but it is as plain to me now as the noonday sun."

Her daughter had married a young man in Howard county, Missouri, some eight years ago, and the young couple had gone out to California with the hope of bettering their fortunes in life. The old lady went out last year, to find them comfortably settled at Santa Cruz. With the enthusiastic language of a true artist she described to me the "Cave of the Winds" on the verge of the ever beautiful bay of Monterey, and then told me of her ride down the canyon of the Yosemite through the tall redwoods till she fairly made me homesick. Just then the train blew a long whistle and we alighted at the quaint old city of Cumberland, in Maryland. The sun had gone behind a cloud and the air was raw as we stepped out on the platform.

"And this is Cumberland," she said.

"Yes ma'am," I replied, "and its cold enough for Cumberland."

The dining room had four lines of small tables all loaded down with the fat of the land. The same man keeps it who keeps the old Relay house between Baltimore and Washington and no man can surpass him as a caterer. He charges you six bits for a dinner and gives you everything that sticks to your ribs. After dinner [illegible] returned to the train [illegible] two hours beside [illegible] the mouth of the Shenandoah. A minute later the engine gave a loud shriek and we were at Harper's Ferry, a spot so pathetic with [illegible] of the great war. I walked out upon the rear platform, but [illegible] up to the [illegible] and looked at scenes which vividly brought Phil Sheridan [illegible] to my mind. Eight miles from the ferry stood the stone ruins of the bridge over which Lee crossed the Potomac when he made his famous foray into Pennsylvania and met his defeat on the [illegible] stained field of Gettysburg.

And what a slow and unprogressive looking country this portion of Maryland is, to be sure. Great ugly looking old brick houses, occupied once by men of culture and refinement, now serve as shelter only for negro families whose daily life is but one remove from vagrancy. The conductor said, "They're too d—d lazy to go a-fishin'," and I guess he was more than half right. I stood on the rear platform till it was quite dark looking at the wrecks of old bridges and ruins of houses that had been destroyed during the war and then went in to sit down until the car reached its destination. The conductor had kept taking on passengers into the Pullman car at various points, until passengers who had paid their way through from Chicago to Washington had all they could do to find seats. The road from Harper's Ferry into Washington runs all the way beside the old Shenandoah canal, which taps that portion of the Potomac where the river is no longer navigable. All along the route we saw canal boats lying aground for the water is always let out during the freezing season. Here could be seen women cooking or washing dishes after the evening meal. At last came a long whistle, and the porter bustled around as he brushed us off. The train halted and then backed up for more than a mile into the depot near the capitol, and the conductor called out "Washington." The omnibus for the Ebbitt house stood nearest the door of the depot, and into it got a dozen more pilgrims like myself. After a light supper of steamed oysters, my Wisconsin friend and I lit cigars and smoked till 11 o'clock when he went to bed. There never was a more tired frame than my own, but sleep was alien to my eyes and so I pulled on my overcoat at 11 o'clock and started out for a walk down Pennsylvania avenue.

Though it lacked an hour of midnight the streets were as crowded as if it were high noon. Electric lights were flashing in every direction and men and women were jogging along the sides with heavily laden market baskets. I halted in front of a fish and poultry stand [illegible] saw several varieties of game not to be [illegible] Oregon, among them woodcocks, black[illegible] and opossums. The display of fish was of greater diversity for it embraced not only black bass from the Shenandoah and striped bass from the Potomac, but shad from the James and Rappahannock rivers and pickerel from the mountain lakes of West Virginia, the latter having been caught through holes in the ice. The [illegible] population confined their purchases to [illegible] which were carried off in [illegible] days' Sunday dinner. There were no [illegible] in the streets even [illegible] Indeed, there are about sixty [illegible] Washington and George[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] an exciting spectacle to one who had [illegible] of human life upon the peaceful western shores. Senator Dolph was kind enough to give a gallery ticket on the day after my arrival and the next day Senator Slater [illegible] Mr. Bayard is one of the neatest men in his personal attire that I ever beheld [illegible] Next to him sat Jackson of Tennessee, half owner in the famous farm Belle Meade. [illegible] Senator Jones of Nevada [illegible] land, on his way to Alaska. Senator Farley of California, was not in his seat during the entire session and has retired from public life, Stanford being his successor. Ingalls of Kansas, made one of the best speeches I heard while there, and he even impressed me very favorably. [illegible] still occupies the desk of the legislative clerk of the senate.

The house of representatives is a larger and noisier body than the senate. Speaker Carlisle threatened to clear the galleries several times while I was there, and the Lord knows I was not saying a word, for I did not know but six men in the entire room, and they were on the floor below me. The room was one vast Babel, and it is a good bet that the speaker never recognizes more than a dozen men out of the entire [illegible] on the floor. "Sunset" Cox, now minister to Turkey, Governor Curtin and old Mr. Reagan of Texas, are the most prominent men on the democratic side. Mr. Cox's seat is in the middle aisle directly facing the speaker's desk, and Mr. Reagan's is directly opposite him. These two, being the oldest members of the house, have the first choice of seats at the opening of each session. The territorial delegates all sit on the back rows, as they have no vote, and it does not make much difference where they sit. Martin Maginnis is the brightest man of the lot. Speaking of delegates reminds me that President Arthur, on the 2d day of March, appointed Delegate Singiser of Idaho, to be receiver of some land office in Dakota. As Mr. Singiser's term of office as congressman was co-extensive with Mr. Arthur's as president it was quite plain that he could not be eligible to appointment anywhere until after the 4th of March, and I am informed that Mr. Cleveland will not recognize the validity of this appointment, even if he has to appoint another republican to fill the place. There are no Oregonians employed in either of the clerical departments of the house that I could learn of. Messrs. Budd, Sumner and Henley, of the California delegation, have my thanks for gallery tickets during the declining days of the session.

The two days before inauguration were [illegible] of excitement. Speculation as to the complexion of the cabinet were rife until Tuesday morning when it was pretty well known, save that everybody had Endicott put up for secretary of the navy and Whitney for secretary of war [illegible] The crowds of visitors from all parts of the [illegible] began to heap up promiscuously and every nook and corner was stuffed with human beings. General Ingalls took me up to the private residence of a gentleman now sojourning in Portland and quartered me as though I was a foreign ambassador. On the morning of March [illegible] the place began to look somewhat [illegible] After noon of that day trains arrived every half hour until daylight on the morning of inauguration. The [illegible] had twenty-five Pullman cars alone, the New York delegations had special trains by the dozen and there were three sections of Wagner sleepers from Boston with eight cars in each section. But on the morning of the 4th trains were arriving from Baltimore every half hour on one road and every fifteen minutes by the other—the Pennsylvania. Never was the ingenuity of railroad men so severely taxed as on this occasion, yet not a single accident occurred between Cape Cod and the Potomac river. Every hotel room was full, and I had almost said that every man was full also. The night of the 3d was dark and lowering, and in the fore part of the night there was a chilly rain that cut to the bone as you walked along the streets. But toward daylight the sky cleared up and the sun came out nearly as warm as it is to-day in Portland, for Judge McArthur and I carried our overcoats on our arms for the greater part of the day. By 10 A. M. [illegible] street was crowded for a mile, while Pennsylvania avenue was almost impassable.

The great pageant is before me now, the grandest sight of all my life. Long before the hour of noon every available nook and corner along Pennsylvania avenue was occupied by a living sea of people. At last the large barouche came out of the open gates of the White house, with Mr. Arthur sitting on the right side of the back seat and Mr. Cleveland on his left. They were dressed very neatly, and Mr. Arthur was as handsome a man as I ever set eyes upon. They lifted their hats gracefully and held them off their heads as they drove by. Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Edmunds came next, and another volley of cheers greeted them. They passed up the avenue to the capitol, and by the time the ceremonies in the senate had been concluded [illegible] amping the forty thousand people awaiting the opening of the rotunda doors. After awhile the grand throng moved out upon the platform erected for the occasion, and out to the front moved the supreme court, with Chief Justice Waite in front. They took seats on the left side of the platform, and then a volley of cheers went up as General Hancock came out with the venerable historian and statesman, George Bancroft, leaning upon the arm of the *grand sabreur*. Next came Mr. Arthur, calm and unruf-
fled as the bosom of a
rear of welcome gre
dent." Last of all
gazing serenely at
him. He has a stern and
tures when silent, but
speak his face lights up
as man might wish to
oath of office, men could
from enthusiasm. I saw
[illegible] as he pressed the
assumed the gravest
[illegible] since Abraham Lin
same spot, just twenty-four
and blessed day.

His voice is one of
baritone, deep as Webster's
clation notes of Baker
every syllable clearly with
not mouthing one word
another, but giving each
a certain [illegible] But his
very oddly. During all
raised his hands but once
was done with his head
right and another to the
his chin down into his
proached the close of
cessant jabbering of the
through the crowd
ble to hear him plainly
was scarcely a hundred
At length the oration was
audience dispersed to
parade ever held in any
the procession was
grand review of the Army
[illegible] there certainly were
spectators to witness it
the day was the division
dets and another was
Pennsylvania militia, 7500
from Baltimore, Philadelph
from Newark and New Haven
of civilians in themselves
attired in citizens' dress
style and color of overcoa
necticut avenue when
passed before General
confederate chieftain
who had once been his foe
all over now, and let us
better and wiser men for
ught us.

There is no other city in
colossal a procession could
without an accident of some
the broad avenues of Wa
it especially for demonstra
stood on Vermont avenue
General Thomas, and the
hours and 52 minutes to
finest procession I had
funeral of W. C. Ralston
which took 2 hours and
given point, and yet such
the width of streets in W
Francisco, that you could
ston's funeral down in the
[illegible] procession and lost it
there was a magnificent
the rear of the White house
ton monument. And just
came the Kansas flambeau
dressed in unbleached
helmets on and walking
[illegible] de men in each rank
ing to each side, while the
let off Bengola lights and
president and his family
porch of the White house,
surprised at this elegant
ticen parade. It is said the
"Mr. Lamont, where are
"That's the Flambeau
replied his private secretary
"Good gracious!"
did not know there were
voters in that state."

The pilgrims to this politi
season are of every nationality
every state. There were
the Tammany Club of New York
bet that more than half
Blaine. Furthermore, it
none of them will get an
dent can help it, and it
he has a good deal of in
administration. But the
wondered at were the old
Southern politics, who
tion dressed in garments
seen the light since the
to the presidency. How
or will fare in the scramble
to say. The pledges of
was elected, he will
cabinet are fully instructed
case in point is that of a
politician who came into
post of Inspector of Mail
He had five congressmen
supreme court of Tennessee
Vilas asked him if he had
master or a postoffice
in the negative. Next he
plicant had any railroad
answered "No." "Well,
"I fear that the appoint
filled by promotion. The
service is nearly all done
to be properly qualified
have some experience in
those branches; for this
afford to incur public
incompetent person."

The president takes it
simple matters of business
for a man to get an appo
keep away from him
body that his petition
must be filed in the
seeks the appointment
ing his inauguration,
South Carolina politician
pointment of an old frie
eral attorney for this state
"Is he a competent
dent.
"Oh, yes, he was
attorney during Mr.
tion."
"What positions has
Cleveland.
"None of any sort,"
"Has he not been in
lature, nor held any
queried the president.
"No position of any
"Well," replied the pr
very much in his favor
him. It may mean
popular, or the people are
On the other hand, it
energetic man, and able to
of politics. Did you
Garland?"
"No, sir, not yet," said
"Well, you had better do
ceive no personal applica
Mr. C. The next day the
the president asked if he
application. He said he
Mr. Garland already had
for the place. Mr. Clevela
face as he answered:
"I want you to underst
candidate for the office,
Garland, that have the
way, is your friend a
his living outside of an
"Perfectly so," said
lawyer of high repute in
"Well, let me tell you,"
president, "that you are
your persistent way of
is a competent man,
The best evidence of
office is his persistent
go and file your
reached in the natural
This is a fair sample of
which Mr. Cleveland is
However, he is yet young
and I guess he will
such professional patriots.

NEWS

Garibaldi's widow and
gotiating with the gover
of the island of Caprera to

Mrs. C. H. McCormick
mick, Jr., at Chicago,
C. H. McCormick, have
to the Presbyterian the
of $100,000. Altogether
ceived about $500,000 fr
ily.

During the month of
sub-treasury at New
drawn upon the gover
of money called for by
626 65, and the checks
piled up one on top of
made a column seven
ing 616 pounds.
calculation.

The aggregate num
New England during
valued at $997,600;
barges, valued at
100. Comparison
a decrease of nearly
of the new vessels
$1,000,000 in the
struction is divided
and 22 sailing
sachusetts, 5 steam
12 steam; Conne
7 barges.

The Oregonian.
SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1885.

THE BLUE BUCKET MINE.

(Written for the Oregonian.)

In the spring of 1848 a party of emigrants departed from Independence, Missouri, for the Willamette valley, Oregon. They were induced to undertake this perilous journey by representations made by Dr. Whitman and his followers concerning the salubrity of the climate and the fertility of the soil, and to obtain the land which the government donated to settlers in the valley at that time. In the autumn of that year they arrived at the eastern border of the present state of Oregon, where it is cut by the Oregon Short Line railroad. From this place the route previously traveled by emigrants to Oregon led down Snake river to the Columbia. A number of these emigrants left the Snake river and bore westward, hoping thus to save time by going straight across to their destination. They had for a guide S. L. Meek, a famous trapper and hunter who had been for many years in the employ of the Hudson Bay company.

When they had proceeded in this direction (since known as Meek's cut-off) a couple of days they encountered unexpected difficulties. They had entered the present confines of the Malheur Indian reservation; the country was hills the size of mountains, and covered with huge boulders or loose trap rock, the streams traveled through precipitous canyons; the wagons were broken on the rocks, and their guide, who had pretended to be acquainted with the country, confessed that he was himself lost. There was a division of opinion as to what route to take and the party broke up into two factions. Half of the emigrants, taking about fifty wagons, turned back to Snake river and proceeded on the better known but longer route. The others the next day came in sight of Castle rock. The northeast corner of the old Indian reservation is a high, bold hill, surmounted by a cubical rock, the sides of which are vertical and spring to a hight of hundreds of feet. It is marked on maps, and is a prominent landmark. They passed near the foot of this rock a few days after the separation, and near it a Mrs. Chambers, who belonged to the party, fell sick and died. She was buried under a juniper tree by the road-side, and her grave was marked by stones set up at the head and foot. A few days afterward—how long cannot now be ascertained—they camped by a small stream, which was about a rod in width, and flowed towards the east, and Castle rock was seen behind them, plainly visible, but its distance away could not be told, for over the mountains covered with bunchgrass the eye cannot measure the distance of an object. Here they rested a day or two, allowing their cattle to graze and rest. Next morning some of the women, while preparation was making to move on, employed themselves in washing clothes in the stream which run by the camp. Mrs. Chapman, then a girl of 13, while washing at the stream observed several pieces of yellow stuff in the clear water, lying amidst the pebbles on the bedrock. She gathered a handful of them and brought them to where the others were for their inspection. They thought it was some kind of metal, copper perhaps, so she threw away the smaller pieces. She kept the largest piece, however, and placing it on the tire of one of the wagon wheels, pounded it with a hammer and separated the rock from the metal. She then placed it away in her trunk. At noon on the same day, while doing her part in preparing dinner, she was vexed when she discovered that her bucket, a blue tin bucket, was missing. She remembered that she had left it on the bank of the stream where she found the yellow metal, but the distance was too far to go back after a bucket, so it was left there.

This, according to the story which is well known to every man, woman and child in the Malheur country, was the first discovery of gold on the Pacific coast.

Upon the historical discovery in California in 1848 a brother of Mrs. Chapman, who was then living in the Willamette valley, went to that state and engaged in mining. After spending several years there he came back to Oregon and visited his sister. One day he asked her what she had ever done with the metal she picked up that day when they camped in sight of Castle Rock. She had been using it as a door weight, but luckily found it among her children's playthings and brought it to him. He had handled nuggets in California and immediately declared this to be gold. Mrs. C. afterwards had it fashioned into a breastpin, finger and ear rings. At present this jewelry is carefully preserved as heirlooms by her descendants. Her brother then organized a party and with such information as could be obtained of the route from those of the emigrant party then living and with his own recollection thereof, he left to discover the old place of encampment. On the way they were attacked by Indians, their horses stolen, and they were compelled to return. Then others hearing the above facts endeavored to penetrate the country, but were killed or driven back by hostile Indians, and further attempt to find the lost placer mine was abandoned.

Of the fifty or more families who composed the emigrant party, but one person survives who knows anything about the route they passed over. The others are now dead or were too young to be impressed by the country through which they passed. The person who recollects the route is now an old man, a resident of the Willamette, named Heldebrand.

A wealthy cattle owner, H. R. Reaves, has for twenty years past been a resident of the Malheur country. Various parties have prospected for this mine, but Reaves has spent more time and money in his efforts to retrace the emigrant route and if possible discover the lost mine than has any other person.

The Malheur Indians have always claimed that in their tribe are old men who could i they would point out the route of the emigrants across their country. Why do they not do so? They have a strange superstition concerning gold. An incident is related of a party of Chinamen returning a few years ago from a summer's mining on the John Day river. They were well supplied with gold which they carried in buckskin sacks. The bodies of the celestials were afterwards found, murdered by Indians, their gold piled up in little heaps near their bodies, but the buckskin sacks were gone. These Indians are strongly averse from having anything to do with gold, and no one has until recently been able to induce their old men to point out the location of the old emigrant trail.

Reeves has been able to find the trail in various places. Their wagons were not supplied with brakes, and in going down steep hills they locked both hind wheels with chains. On account of the heavy loads and the fact that each wagon followed in the track of the wagon ahead, the ruts were cut deep by the wheels. The half century that has passed over them has only served to wear them deeper. He found these ruts worn by the wagons in many places, and thus retraced the old trail from the Snake up the Malheur, thence up the North Fork to the mouth of Bull's creek, thence up Cottonwood, across to Indian creek. In a canyon of the last creek he found the tires and decayed woodwork of half a dozen wagons. Hildebrand informed him that here the party lowered their front wagons down into the canyon with ropes and then being [illegible] able to proceed nor haul the wagons out [illegible] they abandoned them. Between Indian creek and the agency he found an oxyoke [illegible] in a fair state of preservation. [illegible] was between the agency and [illegible] Rock the trail was again struck and [illegible] dropped down to the north fork of the [illegible] and here, near the stump of a juniper [illegible] found the grave of Mrs. Chambers marked [illegible] stones. He found the grave several [illegible] ago. Subsequent prospec[illegible] grave, only a hol[illegible] juniper tree [illegible] from which the roots of a [illegible] blown by the wind. To settle this point the grave was opened and the bones [illegible] therefrom.

Across Harney valley the trail is again found, but it was before they reached Harney valley that the gold was found. It is also claimed that the mines [illegible] be covered with a deposit of fifty feet of [illegible] perhaps they have been already found [illegible] out, since gold has been taken [illegible] of the streams that flow into the Mal[illegible]. But the search will be followed with [illegible] than ever this summer. Already prospectors are equipping, and Reeves will [illegible] them to the lost Atlantis. He has negotiated with the Malheur tribe, now living on the Yakima reservation, north of the Columbia, to employ their old men as guides to traverse with him their old reservation and point out to him the trail of the emigrants and rediscover, after nearly half a hundred years, that treasure-trove, the Blue Bucket mine.

MALHEUR, Or., April 10. H. P. N.

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When they had proceeded in this direction (since known as Meek's cut-off) a couple of days they encountered unexpected difficulties. They had entered the present confines of the Malheur Indian reservation, the country was in hills the size of mountains, and covered with huge boulders or loose trap rock, the streams traveled through precipitous canyons, the wagons were broken on the rocks, and their guide, who had pretended to be acquainted with the country, confessed that he was himself lost. There was a division of opinion as to what route to take and the party broke up into two factions. Half of the emigrants, taking about fifty wagons, turned back to Snake river and proceeded on the better known but longer route The others the next day came in sight of Castle rock. The northeast corner of the old Indian reservation is a high, bold hill, surmounted by a cubical rock, the sides of which are vertical and spring to a hight of hundreds of feet. It is marked on maps, and is a prominent landmark. They passed near the foot of this rock a few days after the separation, and near it a Mrs. Chambers, who belonged to the party, fell sick and died She was buried under a juniper tree by the road-side, and her grave was marked by stones set up at the head and foot. A few days afterward—how long can not now be ascertained—they camped by a small stream, which was about a rod in width, and flowed towards the east, and Castle rock was seen behind them, plainly visible, but its distance away could not be told, for over the mountains covered with bunchgrass the eye cannot measure the distance of an object Here they rested a day or two, allowing their cattle to graze and rest. Next morning some of the women, while preparation was making to move on, employed themselves in washing clothes in the stream which ran by the camp Mrs. Chapman, then a girl of 18, while washing at the stream observed several pieces of yellow stuff in the clear water, lying amidst the pebbles on the bedrock. She gathered a handful of them and brought them to where the others were for their inspection. They thought it was some kind of metal, copper perhaps, so she threw away the smaller pieces. She kept the largest piece, however, and placing it on the tire of one of the wagon wheels, pounded it with a hammer and separated the rock from the metal She then placed it away in her trunk. At noon on the same day, while doing her part in preparing dinner, she was vexed when she discovered that her bucket, a blue tin bucket, was missing She remembered that she had left it on the bank of the stream where she found the yellow metal, but the distance was too far to go back after a bucket, so it was left there.

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Across Harney valley the trail is again found but it was before they reached Harney valley that the gold was found It is also claimed that the mines must now be covered with a deposit of fifty feet of earth—or perhaps they have been already found and worked out, since gold has been taken out along many of the streams that flow into the Malheur But the search will be followed with more vigor than ever this summer. Already prospectors are equipping and Reaves will doubtless lead them to the lost [illegible]. He has negotiated with the Malheur tribe, now living on the Yakima reservation, north of the Columbia, to employ their old men as guides to traverse with him their old reservation and point out to him the trail of the emigrants and rediscover, after nearly half a hundred years, that treasure-trove, the Blue Bucket mine.

MALHEUR, Or., April 10. H P N

MADGE'S LETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6, 1885.

DEAR OREGONIAN: You would think, would you not, that in a city of some 100 churches it would not be a difficult matter to worship one's Maker? And yet, on Easter Sunday morning, though we left home at 10 o'clock and walked swiftly the four or five blocks to Grace cathedral, the pews, the aisles, the steps, the sidewalks even adjoining were crowded—thronged with devoted Christians who had gone to hear Campobello sing.

That is not a gracious speech, but there is a flavor of truth therein and one is justified in making it, for Campobello was advertised in connection with divine service at the cathedral on Easter day.

Because we had greater patience than some of our neighbors, because, too, our powers of physical endurance exceeded theirs, we eventually trickled through the jam at the doors and found one seat in the vestibule, at which, by turns, we refreshed our wearied frames.

Grace cathedral is certainly the handsomest of San Francisco's many churches, not excepting St. Ignatius of Catholic pride I am speaking strictly of interiors, for there is nothing imposing in the appearance Grace church presents from the street. It is built of brick, unfinished at that, and possessed of a dinginess which even age cannot excuse But within its pure and

CORRECT GOTHIC STYLE,

its softened light of stained glass windows, the beauty of its chancel, the warmth of its coloring give it an atmosphere of holiness and sanctity which in other churches here is sadly lacking For the most part their tiresome rows of bench-like pews, their awkward galleries, gaudy decoration, or cold, square, inartistic spaces suggest, not the house of worship but the lecture hall or concert room

On Easter day every gray pillar which supports an arch in Grace cathedral was hidden by groups of Calla lilies, and their great cool-looking leaves, every space between the windows hung with some emblem in choice and fragrant flowers, three arches of flowers, at regular intervals, spanned the middle aisle, and looking through them to the chancel, one could see the beautiful floral offering sent by Mrs. Stanford in memoriam of her dead son

This requires a paragraph by itself It was an immense wreath of

CRIMSON CARNATIONS

about four or five feet in diameter, and suspended in the center, was a star of white roses and pinks bearing the initials L. S. Jr.

In the center of the vestibule hung another enormous wreath of violets surrounding a cross of lilacs, purple and white, and the chancel was a mass of bloom that defies description

The altar cloths were really beautiful—designed and embroidered in the Decorative Art Rooms of New York and used for the first time yesterday morning The frontal was of dark green velvet, on which was embroidered the Pascal lamb, in white surrounded by a golden circle, shot with golden rays The panels were of white satin, embroidered in pale pink Easter lilies. The altar cloth itself was of white bearing the letter T H. S. in gold, and the five ecclesiastical lilies, in gold also, on either side. The vetable was of white satin, the word "Alleluia" worked in large golden letters, and the fringe of the altar cloth was of crimson and gold

The programme laid in each pew read as follows,

MORNING PRAYER
Opening anthem Crown Him Everlasting King
Sentences and Exhortation
Confession and Absolution
Prayers and Versicles
Proper Anthem Christ Our Passover
First Lesson
Te Deum Laudamus
Second Lesson
Benedictus
Creed and Prayers
Hymn Jesus Christ is Risen To Day
Rite of Confirmation
HOLY COMMUNION
Commandments
Epistle and Collect
[illegible] Gospel
Hymn All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name
Offertory
Selections from the Messiah [illegible]
Sanctus
Hymn Federal St
Gloria in Excelsis Old Chant

It is not good form, so New Yorkers say, to wear new costumes on Easter Sunday Whether the new caprice has not reached us, or whether we still cling to the pretty idea of having everything fresh and gay at this season of rejoicing is an open question but, at least, there was no deviation from the old style this year in San Francisco and I even read the advertisements of a fashionable milliner, who made a specialty of "Easter bonnets "

I went to see them and many of them were charming and some of them absurd and all of them ran up into a little sharp point, somewhere

Like all the new Spring dresses, the bonnets, also, show a combination of colors, two, sometimes three—either shades or utterly contrasting colors One, for example, that I saw on opening day, marked "imported" —marked too, twenty-five dollars — was a pale gray straw, trimmed with seal-brown velvet ribbon and, directly on top, was massed and shirred a quantity of wood-colored *crape*, from which peeped, here and there, small *aigrettes* of brown feathers Narrow velvet ribbons tied beneath the chin

The colors were so soft and pretty that a friend of mine bought the bonnet, carried it to the "City of Paris" and requested them to make a suit to match it. The result was charming—a pale gray cashmere cut in sharp points, that were lined with brown Surah, around the bottom of the skirt and showing between them three narrow pleatings of the Surah Side panels laid in pleats as far up as the hips, where all the fullness was gathered into soft, shirred puffs The back was entirely formed of sash loops and ends, of different lengths, falling from the basque, which was very short, jaunty and untrimmed, except by the straight narrow cuffs and

DOG COLLAR

Of seal-brown velvet. These collars are put on everything and form a pretty relief to the light cloths that appear as the latest spring styles

Another lovely bonnet was made of black lace and dandelions The flowers formed a little wreath, over which the lace fell and, in places, quite concealed It was a flat little bonnet, the point I spoke of being, in this instance, cut out of the left side over the bang or pompadour puff of the wearer, and there were no strings at all.

Not a feather is to be seen on any of the new hats and bonnets, and the flowers are all the little old-fashioned kitchen-garden blossoms that have been born, and blushed unseen and withered for many seasons past. Daisies, dandelions, bachelor's-buttons, sweet-Williams, pinks and chrysanthemums, all the wild flowers, even poppies, are in high favor once more, and in spite of the rain last Sunday morning, the congregations rivalled the churches in brilliancy, if not in natural beauty, of floral decorations

I have rather strayed from that milliner's shop, or rather "parlors," as they are distinctly spoken of on her cards, and I must take you back, for there is much to see

A particularly pretty style of hat is a sort of Alpine shape, with a curling brim, a little wider and rolled a little higher on the left side, trimmed with a great roll of Surah ribbon in a careless bunch of big carnations This was intended for a 'Miss,' the saleswoman told us, as few young ladies, and no married ladies wear hats—only bonnets '

'You must notice this,' she continued, lifting with tenderest care, a bonnet swathed in tissue paper, and cautiously uncovering it, she displayed an object that made me reel and grasp at the nearest chair for support

It was a vivid, livid, ghastly green

It was made of gauze and, as she held it up with a sort of triumph, it looked [illegible] it was unlike anything in

SHADE OR COLOR

That I have ever seen and covered with the [illegible] of [illegible]

'It is terrific!' I ejaculated [illegible] and the girl caught [illegible] and said

'Come with me'?

She beckoned mysteriously and we followed her into a small, dimly lighted apartment and here she put on the bonnet.

The change! The bilious green had melted into a softer twilight dimness, the little gold [illegible] sent forth a thousand colors from their tiny wings, the soft gauzy fabric appeared [illegible] imprisoned by them and the transformation was complete

'It is [illegible],' she remarked quite unnecessarily and I purposely avoided watching her as she carried it again into the light of day.

Heliotrope is once more a stylish color and among the bonnets there was one beauty in heliotrope *crepe de chine* trimmed with these flowers, which were so delicately, deliciously perfumed with their fragrance that it was only by pressing the petals between my fingers that I could persuade myself that the blossoms were not natural

"We scent them," explained the milliner, "as soon as they are purchased This belongs to a bride, and it is now perfumed and ready to be sent home I have another for the same young lady that I will show you"

It was a calling bonnet, to be worn, she said, with a black silk toilette, and it was the essence of French taste The crown was framed of alternate stripes of black velvet ribbon and folds of white surah, the coronet brim of black velvet, above which was a careless roll of the white silk Nothing more—exquisitely, perfectly simple and elegant.

Two more, and then I must talk of other if not more interesting topics These were of the most *prononce* order One of brilliant cardinal red gauze, running up into a painfully sharp-peaked crown and trimmed with surah bows It was impish looking, and I can imagine some little brunette Satanella looking extremely *piquante* beneath it. But—well, you should have seen it on us!

The other was cardinal red, too, but made of lace and stabbed in all points with gold pins—slender, delicate affairs, with jewelled heads This little trifle was only $65—the pins, it seems, were gold, not imitation And, *apropos*, the gilt ornaments for hats and bonnet strings, so long in vogue, are voted vulgar One wears the

REAL ARTICLE

Or nothing Some of the pins for this purpose are exquisite The favorite design is a golden bail for the head of the pin, which is set with several small stones, in the bungalow fashion Another is a silver oar with a golden blade—the tennis racquette and the shepherd's crook are pretty, only not so new

This evening, at Grace church, Miss Kate Woods, a favorite of society, a talented musician a charming woman, became the wife of Ensign Carl Jungen, U S A

The Cathedral was crowded but, by no means, presented a brilliant effect, as few of the guests had been invited to attend the reception after the wedding and, as it was raining fast, nearly every one wore dark dresses and modest bonnets Some few dainty toilettes gleamed out against the dark background and the entrance of the bridal party was like a ray of light

Six ushers, all officers in full dress uniform, led the little procession, and were followed by six bridesmaids, all brunettes, wearing short dresses of white surah, with overdresses of Oriental lace The silk waists were sleeveless and cut square, so that the arms and necks showed prettily through the lace They carried bouquets of pink *La France* rosebuds, tied with pink satin ribbons

The bride wore satin, *en traine*, point lace and a tulle vail, which covered the face and swept to the floor

The music was exceedingly beautiful and the Easter flowers, still fresh and fragrant, decorated the church as on Sunday

Among the guests are numbered all of the names known to San Francisco society Conspicuous among them was a

WEALTHY DIVORCEE

attended by a devoted and, comparatively speaking, youthful swain—who, they say, aspires to her fair hand She has a son who is at an age to be very companionable to his prospective papa-in-law.

They say, beside, that the pretty San Francisco girl who has been reported engaged to Cardinall, the bewilderingly beautiful tenor of

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY,

really yielded to his entreaties, and in a moment of enthusiasm married him

Now it turns out that Cardinall is Count Cardinali, of irreproachable name and a very pretty fortune So the stern parents smile at the impetuosity of youth For the truth of this I cannot vouch It is only what "they say" For the matter of that, what do they not say?

MADGE

EASTERN COURIERS

London Spectator

How do Asiatics, without telegraphs or semaphores or heliographs—though, as they have mirrors and ingenuity, they ought to have invented these latter—contrive to transmit the heads of intelligence so rapidly as they do We suppose that in all countries where dromedaries are used remarkable speed in transmitting a message is quite a possibility. A regular Arab courier, trained to excessive exertion and careless whether he killed his animals or himself, could, we imagine, if he could change his beast every hundred miles, carry a letter or message 250 miles in a day The French government, which has been making experiments in Algeria, has sent news, it is reported, nearly as fast as that, and its messengers, though one of them rode till he either died or fainted, never changed their beasts Fifty stages are as easy to fifty men and fifty animals as one stage is to one Anything like that rate would at once clear up every Indian story, and it is quite conceivable that after Gujerat riding camels were employed for a great portion of the way, horses being used for the remainder, and the beasts in both instances compelled to put out their utmost strength along an admirable road That method would at once account for the transmission of the first news of the fall of Berber, for it might have been carried across the desert to Suakem in thirty hours, say, or even less—that is, some four days quicker than by ordinary methods—have been sent by a steamer just starting from Suez and then have been flashed in cipher to the French houses in Alexandria, which certainly received it first.

It seems a long way from Khartoum to Kairwan and it is at least 1500 miles, but if the mahdi desired it news of the capture on January 26 could easily have reached the Holy City by February 3 without going through Egypt at all, being carried by dromedaries over the desert from tribe to tribe Speed like that would account for anything in the desert, while the limit of speed a quick boat descending a rapid is at [illegible] At least 150 miles might be got over in a single term of daylight, and in the east, where it is never totally dark on water, great distance could be accomplished, even at night There is no necessity, however, for imagining either dromedaries or boats The native rider is tireless and light, he thinks nothing of his animal and, with rapid changes, such as in many parts of Asia are still possible—the organization of couriers being still thoroughly understood—a degree of speed may be attained which to men who always in thought presuppose wheeled conveyances, is great indeed Two hundred and fifty miles can be so passed in the twenty four hours and a message thus transmitted over a thousand miles in four days The world is small, a thousand miles cover an immense distance on the map—for example, Warsaw is not seven hundred miles from London and the tendency to exaggerate a feat of this kind is almost instinctive We doubt if intelligence can be clearly proved ever to have been transmitted faster than this, and if so, the only surprise felt should be at the completeness of the organization, which however, has been familiar to the Asiatics for thousands of years, and was developed by one Asiatic, Jengiz Khan, into a system which surpassed anything known in Europe before the telegraph was invented

A trained courier in the service of a great Asiatic will go on till he drops and the ground he will cover before he drops—being all whipcord, careless of hunger and an hereditary teetotaler—would amaze the most enduring English groom Even runners will, if relieved at intervals, cover extraordinary distances and a message which has been sent on for six hundred miles in four days seems to the recipient to have been forwarded with miraculous quickness Whether the carrier pigeon is often used in Asia to convey intelligence nobody seems to know for certain If it is, of course the difficulty would be solved at once but there is no evidence. There would be some difficulty in conveying the birds, and the rates of transmission recorded do not point to their employment The presumption, on the evidence, is the employment of couriers, who still in Russia and Turkey are believed on occasion to perform extraordinary feats but the possibility of a system of signals to convey exceedingly short messages, and so in special localities greatly add to the speed of couriers, should not be too summarily dismissed We used signals before the semaphore was invented and sent one message at least over [illegible] [illegible] night, and that messages are sent [illegible] is as certain as the existence of the rivers themselves We have often heard the messages delivered, and never lost sense of wonder at a rapidity which is not [illegible] less wonderful, for Colonel Henderson, by a particular arrangement of [illegible], [illegible] from Stratford to the Marble Arch in seven minutes

The death of Franz Abt, the German musician and composer, on April [illegible] takes from the world [illegible] one of the sweetest singers. He was born at Eilenburg, Saxony, December 22, 1819 His father was a clergyman and the son was entered at the University of Leipzig as a theological student However, his passion for music was so pronounced that he soon after forsook theology for music, in which he made rapid progress, and in 1841 became music director of the theater [illegible] subsequently resigning to accept a similar position at Zurich In 1852 he became capellmeister at the Brunswick court His best known song, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," at once caught the popular ear on the occasion of its production, more than a score of years ago Duets, trios and part-songs for male voices, in the latter of which he is considered one of the greatest of composers, have followed each other in rapid succession, and have been singularly uniform in sweetness, melody and expressiveness He has well been called the Burns of music, his songs appealing to the home as do the verses of the great Scotchman He has also written considerable orchestral music.

HENRY D. GREEN.

In the thirty years that have elapsed since he became a moving figure in the commercial affairs of Portland, there is none of her citizens whose death had been more of a shock to the entire community than that of Henry D Green. Standing as he did at the head of two of our largest local corporations, whose prosperous financial condition contrasted favorably with that of the foreign corporations doing business in our midst, he was decidedly a man of affairs in Oregon Born and brought up in western New York, he arrived here shortly after attaining his majority, and entered the cautious and conservative old pioneer firm of Leonard & Green, whose pluck and shrewdness had enabled them to maintain a fair competition against the Hudson's Bay company, in territorial days, before the growth of Portland, warned his far sighted brother and his partner that a removal to Portland was necessary to their business prosperity After that removal took place, the competition in mercantile business was so great that the old firm began to look about for other investments where there was less work and comparatively safe returns. Accordingly, Leonard & Green disposed of their stock of merchandise and their vessels, and commenced the concentration of their capital in local improvements After starting the Portland Gaslight Company, with the deceased gentleman at the head of it, the old firm decided to increase their investment by the purchase of the Portland water works from Robert Pentland, now engaged in flour milling business at Scio and from that day Henry D Green became one of the foremost men in our public affairs

For years he resided in the old house at the corner of First and C streets there his brother John and Mr Leonard had lived in all that quiet seclusion that surrounds inveterate bachelordom, but as the city grew larger and his children began to grow up, he saw the need of a home in a purer atmosphere and purchased a sunny slope at the head of B street in 1873 Just about the time that the nation had passed into its second century, he erected there a house that is the pride of the city for its elegance and convenience as well as for the majestic panorama of river, mountain and forest that it commands If anything were wanting to show the genial gentleman's superb taste and love of nature, the landscape gardening of "Cedar Hill" would speedily convince the most skeptical Ninety-nine out of every hundred men would have laid the ax to the foot of every tree on that hill side, but the watchful eye of our deceased friend looked at the stern forest before him with a calmer vision He picked out a site for his house and then began to survey off a carriage drive leading up from the street below His aim was to remove no tree that was worthy of preservation, for his practical common sense told him that, in this soil of ours, the native trees must necessarily thrive better than those he could import from abroad and to preserve the more beautiful of the native forest trees and at the same time, obtain easy grades for his carriage drives, required no small degree of careful engineering But how well he succeeded in laying off these grounds, is for the legion of tourists who have visited Portland to say And speaking from my own standpoint, I know of no villa between the two oceans that so completely fills the eye as a thing of beauty, when you consider the limited amount of ground covered

The nearest thing to it is the Belle Meade place near Nashville, and that contains twenty times as much area of ground, and yet in the comparatively small space of Mr Green's lawns there was nothing cramped nor crowded The greatest symmetry pervaded everything, showing on all sides the evidences of artistic taste added to a good native "bump of order" His house was built on the same lines of harmony and elegance that pervaded its surroundings It stood on the dividing line between splendor and comfort, its spacious rooms and airy halls affording mirth to childhood and repose to the forms that were nearing the twilight of life And in that sweet home of contentment the large hearted gentleman and his amiable wife dispensed a hospitality that was peculiarly their own It had all the elegance of the Atlantic cities, coupled with the hearty cheer of the argonautic era which no eastern man knows how to give his guests In summer days that loving and united family spent their waking hours in the cool shades of the ancestral pines, and when wintry days came with chilling blast the great oaken logs on the deep fireplaces within made sadness a stranger beside the gleaming hearth It was the fitting abode of a man whose chief delight was in the home circle and whose friends were a loyal legion Nature had dealt kindly with him, indeed He was a man of commanding figure and unusually graceful person No prouder presence walked these streets than this same genial gentleman, whose nature was as frank as a boy's and whose only regret in life was that every other man had not been as prosperous as himself His face was of the Latin type, and handsome enough for a picture, with tender brown eyes that showed the gentleness of the heart within Faults he had, as other men have had before him, but they were those common only to men of generous nature Of him it might be fitly said that 'Large was his bounty and his soul sincere'

Mr Green had been spending a portion of the winter in San Francisco with his family, and left that city in February to visit the New Orleans exposition Thence he journeyed to the north, and on the Monday following the inauguration of President Cleveland arrived at the national capital In all the countless throng of distinguished men that walked those streets, embracing the aristocracy of both continents, there was no more graceful figure nor flashing presence than the tall and sinewy figure of this representative Oregon man, who moved through these courtly throngs with the *aplomb* of Alcibiades himself I met him down at the steamboat landing, talking with Captain L E Blake of the Corcoran and Mr W D C Morehead, who visited this city in company with Jay Cooke some years ago We walked homeward from the steamer landing, a distance of nearly three miles, and Mr Green never looked handsomer nor more active than on that very afternoon He was to have made one of a party to go down the river to Mount Vernon on the following day, but a press of business engagements compelled him to leave for New York several hours later than he had contemplated, and we had to make the trip without him After reaching New York, the weather was so intensely cold that I was compelled to keep indoors all except the middle of the day I had expected he would get home before me, as the severity of the weather had given me an attack of pleurisy, but such is fate I recovered my health entirely and reached home in safety while the friend whom I had left looking well and hearty was stricken down with an attack that ended in congestion, and actually died before any of his family knew he was ill Had he reached home in safety and then been suddenly removed by death his untimely end would have been less a source of affliction And so perished a man whose life was free from wrong to any living being

On Monday morning I went up to Cedar Hill upon a kindly errand and sat down on the lawn for a few moments just after my walk up the hill [illegible] The day was bright and balmy, and the [illegible] azalea tree in front of the house was loaded with snowy blossoms, like a bride at the altar, as if to welcome home the kindly face that would never again [illegible] A score of birds were twittering in the dense foliage of the [illegible] as they sang when he sat there and listened to their songs in the [illegible]. A squirrel ran up the trunk [illegible] and barked in his impudent [illegible] with me that I was an intruder and he was expecting to look into another and more familiar face. And the old black dog came forward with slow pace and looked into my face with a mournful look as if to say, "[illegible] my master why have you not brought him home" Entering the house I could see marks of a thousand things that called to mind its owner It was a painful thing to meet his bereaved wife and children, but a consolation to think that his loving care had provided them against any possibility of want and that theirs should always be the lovely home that his artistic eye had designed Painful as it was to have such a man die among strangers, there is one consolation in it—his illness was a brief one, and he who never made others suffer was permitted to die an almost painless death himself He will be missed by the hard faring poor, whose sufferings he relieved and kept his munificence a profound secret. He will be missed by the rich, who know the value of that charity which gives not alms but pours out tender words in hours of grief and mental suffering He was a self poised character, a man who rose to wealth without resorting to oppression, and one whose courage was only equalled by his modesty. Recalling my fifteen years' acquaintance with him, it seems to me as if his wealth was the least of his possessions. His greatest opulence was in his kindly spirit that now brings him to me like another Abon Ben Adhem, "who loved his fellow men:"

'His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'

T. B. MERRY.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY

Meeting of Directors—Election of Permanent Officers—Reelection of Chaplain Stubbs as Superintendent. Etc.

Pursuant to notice the directors' meeting for the election of officers was held Friday in the parlors of Ladd & Tilton's bank. Hon. H. W. Corbett, president, in the chair. On nomination by W S Ladd, the old board of officers, consisting of H W Corbett, president, Dr G H. Chance, vice-president, and E. Quackenbush, Esq , secretary and treasurer were unanimously elected

On motion of Dr G H Chance the members of the "Committee of inquiry into abuses or complaints," elected last year, viz W. S Sibson, Capt. N. Ingersoll and Henry Hewett, were re-elected On motion of W S Ladd it was voted that Mr Burns be invited to act as colleague with the committee

The following resolution was unanimously adopted

Resolved, That we, the directors of the Portland Seamen's Friend Society heartily indorse the vote taken at the annual meeting of said society held April 3, inviting the several churches of Portland to "admit the annual presentation of this cause and its needs in their pulpits, and also to allow a collection for the support of the Seamen's Bethel and Mariner's Home, to be taken at the time of such presentation " and bespeak for the chaplain their confidence and sympathy in his arduous and perplexing labors

On motion of W S Sibson Hon H W Corbett was invited to act with the "Committee of inquiry into abuses and complaints" in the important matters now pending.

Following the motion on which Chaplain Stubbs was unanimously re-elected chaplain of the Seamen's Bethel and superintendent of the Mariner's Home of Portland, Or , the directors present passed the following resolutions.

First—*Resolved*, That in Chaplain Stubbs we repose undiminished confidence as an earnest and faithful worker in this important field of moral and material service and usefulness, and we ask the American Seamen's Friend society of New York jointly with us to reappoint him chaplain at this port

Second—*Resolved*, That the thanks of this society are hereby sincerely tendered to the American Seamen's Friend society for its past monthly contribution towards the salary of our chaplain and earnestly solicit the continuance of the same

Third—*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Portland Seamen's Friend society are hereby unanimously voted to the O. R. & N. Co , also to the N P R. R. Co and to the O & C R R Co for favors to our chaplain and his co-laborers, facilitating their work and visitation to the different ports on the Columbia, the Willamette and Puget sound

Fourth—*Resolved*, That the press of Portland and East Portland, and other portions of Oregon and the states, and the Portland city library, have contributed greatly to the attractions and usefulness of the reading-room of the Mariners' Home by their generous contributions of daily and weekly papers and other useful reading matter, many thousands of pages of which have been sent on board deep-water ships during the year, and the thanks of this society are hereby tendered for their valuable gift.

Chaplain Stubbs submitted the following statement, which was listened to with deep interest, and the whole matter was referred to the property committee, consisting of Hon H. W Corbett, Dr G H Chance, Messrs. W M Ladd, J K Gill and W S Sibson, to be reported on in the immediate future.

Gentlemen —After seven and one half years service under your auspices in the Bethel work and Mariner's Home service I find it to be my duty alike to you and to the public and to myself to state,

First That the demands for the reforms proposed in the founding of the Seamen's Bethel and its important if not essential adjunct—the Mariner's Home—remain in full force The greed of sailor boarding house keepers in Portland and Astoria, and the venality and corruption of many ship masters conspiring, with the proverbial improvidence of seamen generally make the condition of seamen coming to these ports [illegible] Crews of ships are literally bought and sold like cattle and to-day we have the shameful spectacle of ship masters and sailor boarding house masters openly and unblushingly bartering on the streets for blood money to be paid out of the blood and sinews of sailors or from the pockets of ship owners

Second. After these weary and heart sickening years of discouragement and experience in the port of Astoria I have to announce that in consequence of [illegible] against the Mariner's Home by the unscrupulous blood money combination [illegible] the Home has been [illegible] serious financial losses [illegible]

Third My experience and observation justify the assertion that it is fully in the power of ship masters with the [illegible] of ship owners, the cooperation of the Portland Seamen's Friend Society and the enforcement of existing laws to greatly diminish if not entirely bring to an end the traffic in seamen which is now so openly and shamefully carried on in Portland and Astoria

Four—The fruitful source of the mischief and the many evils whose correction the good name and [illegible] of our city demand is the injudicious and unlawful boarding of vessels by sailor boarding runners and proprietors on their entering the Columbia river even before the vessels reach Astoria, taking on board with them powerful intoxicants the more effectually to secure the desertion of crews of foreign vessels and the inveigling of crews of American ships

These practices are in flagrant violation of the spirit of what is known as "The passenger act" No [illegible], approved August 2 1882 and also of sections [illegible] and 4601 of the revised statutes

By these practices these boarding house keepers secure the desertion of seamen constantly replenish their houses with boarders and thereby forming a combination [illegible] interests, by the help of a middle man at Astoria whom they constitute and dignify by the name of the shipping master they announce to ship masters that no vessel can get a crew and no sailor shall be allowed to ship except through their agency

I lay emphasis to this policy, by which it is intended to crush the Mariner's Home [illegible] resort to bribery and intimidation In the former case they offer captains various sums per man to take their crews of them, in the latter case they tell the masters of the ships "If you take any men except through us you shall not have any men from us" They also threaten to run men otherwise shipped out of their vessels the more effectually to secure a monopoly of the shipping interests and to obtain the "blood-money" their greed covets

It is a great pleasure to me to be able to state that there are noble shipmasters who appreciate the efforts of the Mariner's Home and who can neither be bribed nor intimidated hence our books show that over 100 seamen have been shipped by the Home during the past year.

Five—In view of the facts that the losses sustained during the past years [illegible] position

Regretting greatly that I have not been able to make a better financial showing at the same time confident that the Home and the Bethel are a useful and much needed agency in this city I respectfully submit the foregoing statements for the consideration of parties interested here and throughout the world and subscribe myself Your servant

CHAPLAIN R STUBBS

Notice of the time and place of the regular anniversary meeting will be announced at the next meeting

Remarks by Captain Ingersoll and others of the [illegible] present favoring the vigorous prosecution of the purpose of the Home and the Bethel gave [illegible] for the future and the meeting adjourned after a pleasant and most harmonious [illegible]

Delighted to be Out of Style

Diplomatic husband—"My dear they tell me this year it will be fashionable for ladies to wear their last season's bonnets"

Still more diplomatic wife—"How delightful! You've always complained of my being too fashionable, and now, for once I can please you perfectly by being out of style!"

"By being out of style [illegible] in a puzzled tone

"Yes dear, I'll go down town this very after noon and order the loveliest new thing in Easter bonnets "—Harper's Bazar

The Old Scheme Practically Illustrated

"Nellie, let's you and I play inventor"

"How shall we do it Tommy

"Why, you be the inventor and go in and get some cookies out of the box, and I'll be the capitalist and come along and eat them up"

"But what will I get out of it

"Why, you'll get all the fame I'll tell [illegible] man it was you who took the cookies —[illegible] News

[illegible] Not to Be Her New Papa

Sub—"Are you going to be my new papa?"

Accepted suitor—"Yes my dear child"

"Have you got your wig yet?"

"Wig? Why, no I don't need a wig Why do you ask?"

"My other papa always said he was so thankful his hair wasn't fast to him"—[illegible] Call

If the democratic party is to go on to new successes it must be through the course of the administration in strengthening its hold on the convictions and the confidence of honest and thinking men.—New York Times.

WANTS.

WANTED—CHILDREN TO BOARD, COUNTRY residence. Address Mrs. Howard Humphrey, Portland 10a3

WANTED—SOMEONE TO BUILD A NEAT cottage of 5 rooms on a lease of five years or more Address Gibson care Oregonian 10a3

WANTED—$2000 TO $2400 WANTED ON LONG time ample real estate for security For particulars address "G M M care Oregonian 8a tf

FROM MAY 1 A LAWYER AND HIS WIFE wish to rent communicating rooms in a strictly private family best references. Address L M N care Oregonian 7a7

WANTED—TO TRADE FROM 40 TO 160 ACRES good farm land partially improved ten miles from Portland (good roads splendid location,) for city real estate For particulars inquire at room 19, Cambridge block city 4a1m

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GIRL TO DO general housework Apply at 63 G st. 11a1

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD MECHANICAL stationary engineer, best of references. Address E R care Oregonian 11a3

A COLORED MAN WANTS A PERMANENT position in a store as porter understands the shipping of goods wages no object Apply at 211 C st. 10a3

HELP FURNISHED WITHOUT CHARGE. MRS PLATO Dekum block 10a

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman who has a thorough knowledge of German and French would accept tutorship Address [illegible] care Oregonian 9a7

HELP WANTED

GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work Apply at 254 Taylor st 11a7

WANTED A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work 36 9th st SW cor Montgomery 10a3

MALE HELP FURNISHED FREE OF charge PLATO'S Agency

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work Apply bet 9 and 11 A M at 95 Seventh st or Stark 11a7

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN WHO can furnish bonds Call or address 91 Taylor st. between 11 and 12 A M 8a6

FOR SALE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE THREE ROOMS TO rent if desired No 94 N Twelfth st 15m1mo

FOR SALE—IN CORVALLIS ONE OF THE best paying boot and shoe stores in the state Inquire of S H LOOK Corvallis Oregon 2a tf

ANY ONE DESIRING A LARGE NEW TENT can obtain a bargain by calling at 29 C street between North First and Second 11a3

FOR SALE—GOOD SPAN OF HORSES HARness and new heavy wagon for sale a good outfit for business Inquire of [illegible] 191 2d st Portland.

ONE GOOD FISHING BOAT COMPLETE WITH sails and oars for sale cheap Apply at WAUKEG'N boat house Part and Oregon 8a tf

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—LOCATED IN THE center of the city and doing a large and increasing business will sell cheap or trade for real estate as owner has to go to California Apply to CREIGHTON & CO 13 Stark street 8a6

TO MILLMEN ETC —TO BE SOLD CHEAP for cash or on time with good security a 20-horse J I Case portable skid engine and boiler, with belting and shafting complete also, with or without same 1 Evarts patent shingle machine 1 bell planer 2 presses, circular cut off and rip saws also 1 Centennial surface planer, 18 inch all nearly new Apply to S Husbands Hood River Or 2 tf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE AT 20 PER CENT LESS THAN ITS value 1700 acres of prairie, all improved. Inquire of C E MOORES Salem 24ntf

30 ACRES OF THE FINEST GARDEN LAND in the state fine stream land can be irrigated to be sold at a sacrifice $1800 cash. Address 495 G st

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR corner lot in Portland one block with 2 houses and all kinds of fruit trees in Milwaukie Inquire at 95 Salmon st city 11a1[illegible]

FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST farms in Yamhill county If you mean business, call at our office and we will go with you to see it. CREIGHTON & CO Real Estate Agts 13 Stark. 10a

FOR SALE—108 ACRE IMPROVED FARM 12 miles east from Portland, on the line of the O R. & N Co R R 35 acres in cultivation 100 fruit trees, new barn cost $1500 good house 1 mile from railroad depot beautifully watered all the land is good principally ash swale this is one of the best farms for vegetables grass or fruit in the state. See or address HARRISON B OATMAN 7 Stark st, Portland (31 1m

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY WHERE I RESIDE at the SW cor 17th and Morrison sts the grounds are 100 feet square with beautiful surroundings the house is a cottage with a French roof is convenient and well finished with modern improvements contains 12 rooms and numerous closets there are not many residences as handsomely located in the city the house will be sold with one or two lots as purchaser may desire also two lots at the NE cor of the same streets these are graded and fenced and have a stable on them the trees along the side walk are very large and fine these lots front 100 feet on each street and can be divided up into 3 or 4 lots so as to make genteel homes for persons requiring medium-sized house the property will be sold in parcels or together at prices to suit the times reasonable credit if desired for a portion of the purchase money The owner prefers to deal with principals only Call at my office No 10 Union block between 10 A M and 2 P M [illegible] WM STRONG

SPECIAL NOTICES

GOOD FISH LIMES LEMONS ORANGES delicacies rich candies received by every steamer Wholesale and retail at S L Stone's cor 1st and Ash

BR BK OBAN BAY CAPTAIN COOK from Valparaiso Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew C CÆSAR & CO Consignees.

BR. FISH BARK ALLAHABAD, CAPTAIN Mc Callum from Hong Kong —Neither the Master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew
1043 TAYLOR YOUNG & CO Consignees.

TO CONTRACTORS SEALED BIDS FOR THE excavation and erection of a brick basement for M M Spaulding, Esq 15 h at this city will be received until 12 M April 15th 1885 plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Wm Stokes architect No 1[illegible] First street Portland the proprietor reserves the right to reject any or all bids
11a5 WM STOKES Architect

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES —BRITISH BARK Allahabad Captain Callum from Hong Kong, will commence discharging cargo at Flanders wharf foot of C street on Saturday April 11 Consignees of cargo will please call at our office pay freight and receive their orders. All goods remaining on the wharf at 5 P M of the day of discharge will be stored at risk and expense of consignees of same
11a3 TAYLOR YOUNG & CO

BIDS FOR BUILDING COURT HOUSE. SEALED proposals will be received at the office of W H Williams architect for building the addition to court house of Multnomah county up to Wednesday April 22. 1885 at 12 noon plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect on and after Monday, the 13th the building to be completed the 25th of August bonds in the sum of $10 000 for the faithful performance of the contract will be required of the successful bidder a certified check for $1000 must accompany each bid which will be forfeited to the county unless the bond is given if the contract be awarded By order of the County Court
11a1 F C MORELAND County Judge

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD—Notice of Stockholders' Meeting —Stockholders are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company corner F and Front streets in the city of Portland county of Multnomah State of Oregon, on Tuesday the 14th day of April next at noon for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may legally come before the meeting
13m WALTER W BRETHERTON,
Portland Oregon March 14 1885 Secretary

MISCELLANEOUS

UNCLE IKE PAYS HIGHEST PRICE FOR old clothing and furniture. 66 First, near Pine.

PILGER'S DRESSMAKING PARLORS 67 MORrison st. Wanted 10 dressmakers and 2 apprentices. Apply between 8 and 11 A M 9a

FOR PIANO ORGAN SAFE AND FURNITURE moving call on Olsen & Helliwell Office at F F Chadbourne & Co First and Yamhill 2a1m

A WELLER & CO CIGAR MANUFACTURers N E cor First and Alder streets Portland Oregon Prop's Factory No 88 1st dis'r et S F

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS BOILER MAKERS and general machinists building frames and castings, all kinds of repairing machinery and boilers [illegible] 9m1m

E. RICHARDS DEALER IN COLUMBIA river salmon and all kinds of fish wholesale and retail country orders solicited. No 74 Washington street cor Fourth Portland Or

COLUMBIA SOAP CO COR SEVENTH AND Grant sts. Portland Or J H Wassmann Prop'r Manufacturer of washing and toilet soap Orders by mail promptly filled at lowest prices 7a1m

WM GARDNER & CO PRACTICAL PLUMBers Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty Corner Third and Alder sts. Portland.

CLAIRVOYANT TEST MEDIUM AND CARD reader Will give seances daily regarding business, health, law suits marriages and absent friends [illegible] past present and future Valuable advice in all trouble or affliction MADAME MERCHANT [illegible] 20 1m

SPECIAL HAVING REMOVED OUR OFFICE [illegible] Morrison st. and having added the largest [illegible] [illegible] we make the following liberal offer [illegible] [illegible] the purchase of an instrument [illegible] [illegible] for next two [illegible] for cash or on installment. Call and see [illegible] GARDNER BROS
109 [illegible] bet [illegible] and Sixth sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES

G[illegible] BAKERY FOR SALE IN [illegible] 4 tf

[illegible] INTERNATIONAL [illegible] good [illegible] a good [illegible]

$5000 WILL [illegible] HALF AN INTEREST [illegible]

FOR SALE A BARGAIN $800 WILL BUY A [illegible] the business [illegible] the cause of selling, [illegible] 9 Washington st 10 1m

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE ELIGIBLY LOCATED on the Willamette river For particulars CREIGHTON & CO 13 Stark street 28 tf

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE IN THE CENTER OF the best farming country between Cheney and [illegible] For particulars inquire at 136 First st [illegible] 9a1m

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM embracing all of what is known as Lady's Island consisting of five hundred and thirty (530) acres, a part of which is fine meadow has on the premises a comfortable house and barn 21 good cows, horses sheep, hogs and farming implements said property is located opposite the young city of La Camas, W T A rare bargain one of the best dairy farms in Washington territory For particulars, terms, etc., address R. T Cowan La Camas W T 23 tf

MINING MACHINERY

PARKE & LACY. MILL, RAILWAY & MAchinists' supplies a specialty. 96 North Front st.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—STORE NO. 172 FIRST ST., NEXT door to Yamhill. Inquire of Jos. Bergman, with O'Shea Bros., Central Market. 7a5

FOR RENT—THREE DESIRABLE HOUSES, all in first-class order and well located, at reduced rates. F. W GILLETTE, 27 Stark street. 9a

FOR RENT—TWO HOUSES, ONE OF 16 AND the other 8 rooms, very conveniently and centrally located Inquire at 243 West Park st. 27

TWO-STORY DWELLING OF 12 ROOMS, MODern improvements. West Park st. bet. B and C. Inquire of S. Lowengardt, 33 W. Park, cor. C. 3a tf

$18 PER MONTH RENT—A COTTAGE ON east side of 15th st., bet. B and C. Inquire of C. E. Voss Oregon Steam Bakery, or SE. cor 15th & C.

HOTEL FOR RENT—THE WELL KNOWN COSmopolitan hotel at The Dalles is offered for rent; the house is in good repair and doing a fine business. Address Cosmopolitan Hotel, The Dalles.

FOR RENT—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOTEL, Norton House, containing 80 rooms, cor. First and C sts., three blocks from the railroad depots and steamship wharf. Address E. T. WILLIAMS, 171 W. Park street. 9a

FOR RENT—LARGE HARD FINISHED HOUSE, suitable for hotel or boarding house, 26 rooms, and partly furnished with bar room and fixtures. N. W. corner Thirteenth and S. rent $60 per month. Apply at ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD 7a1m

FOR RENT—THE FINE RESIDENCE OF WM. Sherlock, with the handsome grounds, garden, orchard and barn, beautifully situated at the north end of the city; will be rented at a bargain
19mtf P W GILLETTE, 27 Stark st.

FOR RENT—IN EAST PORTLAND—DWELLings, business and lodging houses and brick hotel, at greatly reduced rates, $10,000 to loan on real estate and personal security, for long or short terms, extraordinary bargains in real estate. Apply to CREITZ & LAMBERT I st., bet. 4th and 5th, East Portland. 21 tf

TO LET—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITH use of bath. 171 Tenth st. 10a3

TO LET—A MOST DESIRABLE ROOM IN PRIvate family with use of bath, terms reasonable. 81 Seventh st. cor Oak 10a1f

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS GAS, BATH, etc convenient to street cars. Inquire at 334 Morrison st. corner Pacific.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN private family use of bath; convenient to street cars. 335 Yamhill street. 11m1m

FURNISHED ROOMS—EN SUITE OR SINGLE; also hall for restaurant or other business purposes. 372 First st. corner Montgomery. 3a

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room with bath accommodation South side Jefferson st. bet Seventh and East Park. 3a6f

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SUITAble for offices or light housekeeping. O & W. M. S BANK corner First and Pine streets. 9a1m

THE RAYMOND HOUSE, 306½ FIRST STREET, nearly opposite the St. George Hotel, fire-proof brick the most elegantly furnished lodging house in Portland rooms en suite or single. 27f1m

FOR RENT TO FIRST-CLASS ROOMERS—NEWly furnished room, gentleman preferred. McGinn's block 132 Washington street, corner Seventh, Mr Bouguer. 25 1m

BOARD AND ROOMS.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board 87 and 89 7th st, bet Stark & Oak 30a1f[illegible]

FOR RENT, WITH BOARD—HANDSOMELY furnished alcove room, also table board at reduced rates. No. 161 Sixth street. 3a tf

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—Furnished rooms, with or without board, 146 Sixth between Morrison and Alder 7a1m

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, furnished and unfurnished rooms, with or without board, by day week or month 175 Washington st.

TO RENT.

FARM FOR RENT—A NICE FARM OF 120 acres good orchard and plenty of stock; crop all in Apply at 189 Morrison st Portland. 8a5

LOST.

LOST—TWO LARGE MARES, HEAVY WITH foal one brown, the other roan, and both branded W G on the left shoulder, the roan has a scar on the left hip The finder will receive $25 reward by delivering the property to Geo. Griggery Fulton, Or. 10a7

LOST—BUNCH OF SMALL KEYS. THE FINDer will be rewarded by returning them to 146 Front st (11a2 suf) J HALBERSTADT.

PUPPY LOST—A LITTLE BLACK AND TAN Gordon puppy three months old, strayed away from No 65 W Park st. Anyone returning same will be liberally rewarded. 8a7

FINANCIAL.

B. GOLDSMITH MONEY AND NOTE BROker No. 7 Stark st. Loans negotiated, notes discounted securities bought and sold. 1a1m

PERSONS HAVING MONEY TO LOAN IN large or small sums would do well to call on A. J WELCH Attorney at-law 133½ First street. m[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $100 TO $500, on collateral, notes discounted, debts collected. By A J WELCH Attorney at Law, 133½ First street.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on real estate security, MERRILL, BONNER & CO 133½ First st rooms 13 and 14. 29m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. COHN & BRO, '170 FRONT STREET, FARM and country produce a specialty

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland Or

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 130 Front street.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. G. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce. 111 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants Nos. 60 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

SIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COMmission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N W cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or

W. S. MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & MAson and successor to H Abraham), wholesale grocer and commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st. Portland Or

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. cor Front and Alder sts. Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF hides, pelts, furs wool and tallow and general commission merchant consignments solicited. No. 45 Third street P O. box 703. Portland Oregon 13m1f

MARK LEVY COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. 122 Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery 68 and 70 Front st. Portland, Or

CHAS. H DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons, Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., portable and stationary engines, saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty, rubber and leather belting

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st. Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 43 and 45 Front street, Portland, Or

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

T. L MURRAY M D OFFICE S.W CORNER First and Yamhill Residence St. Charles hotel.

DR C F GEIGER—HOMEOPATHIST AND SURgeon Cambridge building Third and Morrison.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL — DR. MACKENZIE has moved to the S. W. corner of First and Morrison sts over Kohn & Steinbach's clothing store. 2a1m

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. HAWGOOD, F E. HABERSHAM.
Assoc. M Inst. C E. England.
HAWGOOD & HABERSHAM, CIVIL ENGINEERS, Rooms 6 and 7 third floor, Labbe Building, 89 Washington st. Portland, Or

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOUND CYLINDER & LUBRICATING OIL.

TATUM & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO, AND 34, 93 Front st. Portland Or sole ag'ts. These lubricants are largely used in San Francisco, throughout California the East, England, Australia, &c. They are unequaled in efficiency and economy.

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWER.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 34, 93 Front st. Portland, Or sole agents for Willard's celebrated Lake Boat Rigs and small engines for general work

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bradley & Doheny, 100 Front, bet. Washington and Stark sts Leather and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 34, 93 Front st. Portland, Or., Iron and Woodworking machinery.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

V. E SMITH SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER, 34 North Front st. Portland, Or.

SADDLERY.

R. SHERLOCK SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware 74 Front st., Portland, O

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEGELE CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS; 62 and 64 Front st. Portland, Or

MERCHANDISE BROKERAGE.

FRANK WOOLSEY, COMMISSION AND MERchandise broker-ge, cor. First and A, Portland

The Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1885.

GENERAL GRANT'S ESTATE

There is something quite pathetic in the report of General Grant's statement about his financial affairs. When the old commander received his first month's pay as general on the retired list he divided the sum into five parts, gave one to his wife and one to each of his children, and remarked "That's all I have to give them. I have two buggies and two sets of harness down at Smith's (at Long Branch) but they have no use for them. These are the last of my worldly possessions"

When he divided his month's pay it was done with the manner of one who evidently believed it was his last business act He had been sinking fast, and all about him thought it improbable that he would live another day

When General Grant returned from his trip round the world he was worth a good deal of money—probably more than half a million dollars. Moreover he was first in the hearts of his countrymen, and was surfeited with tokens of respect from nearly all the rulers of the earth Since that time his pecuniary resources have been gradually depleted, mainly through unprofitable speculations conducted by his sons, including the Ward fiasco, which hopelessly involved the remnants of his fortune, together with very large sums belonging to others General Grant certainly had nothing to do with that remarkable affair, and was blamable only for trusting the young men so blindly

The salary attached to the office to which he was recently appointed will cease with his death His widow will have no income whatever, as the fund of $250,000 contributed by the general's friends some years ago was invested in railway bonds which are practically worthless It is probable, however, that congress will grant her an allowance of $5000 a year, which sum has been voted to the widows of several ex presidents or it may grant her a widow's pension in consideration of the matchless services of her husband in the great war.

THE PARDONING POWER

It is reported from the state capital that Governor Moody has designated Dr S E Josephi of East Portland, Mr. A. Bush of Salem and Rev R. W Hill of Salem as a board to hear with him applications for pardon from the state penitentiary, under a law passed by the recent legislature. The functions of this board do not in any way infringe the authority of the governor, which under the constitution is supreme in the matter of pardons The board has no real power, its duty being merely advisory, and the governor may, if he choose, put aside its unanimous recommendation It is not likely, however, that any governor would put himself in a position so difficult to defend, and in effect the new arrangement establishes important limitations on the pardoning *practice*, if not technically on the pardoning *power*

It is a matter worth more than passing notice, that this limitation of his own authority (for practically it is such) was established upon the recommendation of the governor himself It marks an advance in the practice of government We believe it will be remembered as a credit and an honor to Governor Moody when perhaps every other act of his administration shall have passed into forgetfulness An autocratic authority, possessed without question and exercised without protest, has been deliberately put aside by an officer who has seen the possibility of public advantage in the limitation of executive authority The act is not a glorious or a conspicuous one, but there could be none more sublime in principle ! Because it is at our own door we should not be blinded to its admirable quality

The pardoning power as it has existed in the governor has sometimes been abused in this state, and it is always liable to abuse Political influences have often been brought to bear with tremendous weight where only considerations of justice and mercy should have been thought of In bad hands, it would be a great partisan lever The new regulation does away with a great danger and practically puts the pardoning power in hands not under any possible stress of partisan influence. The appointment by a republican governor of Mr Bush, a life-long and distinguished democrat, is a happy exercise of authority, quite in the spirit of the creation of the board.

THE COMING CITY ELECTION

Already some thought is being given to the selection of candidates for the city election in June. It is probable that party tickets will be presented This will be well enough if the candidates are men of recognized integrity, and are otherwise fit. But no man who has not this recognized position will be supported because his name is on a party ticket. In a merely local election, for the administration of the affairs of a city, there are really no politics yet there may be no objection to the presentation of party candidates, if the persons so presented are proper men In such case, their designation by a party convention may be a convenient way of bringing them before the public.

The people of Portland want a good business administration of the affairs of their city This is the essential thing In selection of candidates for the mayoralty this is of the first importance The man who expects to receive the votes of our business classes must have knowledge of business and grasp of affairs He must have a career that commends him to the public as a man of judgment, of integrity and of firmness. The man who never succeeds in any business for himself is not a man who will be likely, as mayor, to administer the affairs of the city with success.

Likewise, in selection of candidates for the common council, whatever is done in the name of party will be scrutinized by a large body of voters, and if the candidates are not men of approved standing and character, party nominations will not go for much. More efficiency and responsibility are required in our city government that it has recently been favored with, and our business people and owners of property are disposed to vote with a purpose of securing these objects. If party nominations offer a prospect of this kind which their judgment approves they will not object to party nominations but if they do not, then party nominations will not have weight, and there will be a sufficient body of citizens voting without regard to party lines to overset calculations founded on party nominations

WAR NOTES

The real insignificance of the nominal head of the British nation is illustrated by the occurrences of the past week in London The remarks of this or that minister or this or the other member of the house of commons the comments of the great journals and the speeches of the premier are carefully noted but nobody thinks of asking what the opinions of Queen Victoria or the Prince of Wales may be. As a matter of fact, the queen is picnicking in France and the prince in Ireland Their views of the great concerns of the day are as little regarded as if they were private citizens This situation certainly presents an interesting contrast to the days of Henry and Elizabeth

The loyalty of the Indians to the British and their eagerness to oppose the Russians grows out of religious motives and not affection for British rule The czar of Russia is the pope of the Russian church and Russia always carries its religion wherever it extends its arms Intolerance is a tradition of Russian church rule These facts are well known to the Indians In the possible advance of Russian authority, they see the destruction of their religious systems, and their rules of caste make this prospect more terrible to them than the fear of death itself Under this fear they will fight for British power with the devotion of fanaticism

Watchman Nutter of Brunswick, Maine, has a Newfoundland dog which has saved two drunken men from freezing on the street during the past winter. He accompanies his master at night, finds the drunken men and brings his master up to help them. It would save this dog a good deal of trouble if prohibition in Maine kept men from getting drunk.

EPISCOPAL CELIBACY

The correspondence of Bishops Lee and Potter of the Protestant Episcopal church upon the recent action of Bishop Potter in officiating on the occasion of the consecration of a young man named Huntington, of New York, to the self constituted order of the Holy Cross, has been published and has attracted wide attention It seems that the so-called order of the Holy Cross consists of but two members, of whom Mr Huntington is one that its object is mission work among the tenement classes of New York city and that its members take vows of celibacy, poverty and singleness of purpose Mr Potter, as assistant bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in New York, assisted in the ceremonial of consecration of the young devotee, thus plainly giving his sanction to the monastic vows of the order The matter immediately became public, and has roused intense excitement in the Episcopal church Bishop Lee rebuked the action of Assistant Bishop Potter, in a letter which has been given to the public

Bishop Potter, in his reply indicates two things very plainly First, that he was not aware, at the time, of the extent to which he was transgressing the canons and traditions of the Episcopal church, and secondly that, having taken a step contrary to the judgment of his seniors and to the precepts of the church, he is willing to admit his error and to retrace his step as far as possible He has, however, something to say, in his own defense He accuses the church of unjust discrimination, in that it maintains sisterhoods, whose vows of celibacy and poverty are precisely those which are condemned in the instance of the brotherhood of the Holy Cross, If women may bind themselves under the sanction of the church to a perpetual virginity, to a life of self-denial and devotion, why may not men? If there are such Episcopal nuns which is probably news to many people, the point would seem to be well taken, Bishop Potter further shows, or attempts to show, that celibacy and poverty, whether under religious sanction or not, are indispensable to the truly effective mission worker among the lower classes of the metropolis This is Mr Potter's weakest argument, for not only has it been effectually disproved as a fact, but as an argument it relies upon the fallacy that "the end justifies the means"

Bishop Potter claims, also, that the odium attaching to monastic orders of the past has been outgrown "That they became," he says, "corrupt and scandalous during the pre-Reformation days, is a fact not open to dispute. So did the church itself" He intimates that times have changed, and that now the harm likely to result from monastic orders is greatly overbalanced by the good which they are capable of doing

While all this is plausible, it clearly militates against the leading principles and traditions of the Protestant Episcopal church It is a return to the theories and practices of the times before the Reformation It may in some cases be well for a young missionary-worker among the degraded classes of a great city, to resolve to remain unmarried for a time, and in other cases it may not The first Five Points mission in New York, one of the most successful pieces of missionary work on record, was established and maintained for years by a married couple, Mr and Mrs. Pease and there are very few kinds of work, and especially of religious and humanitarian work, in which a man will not ordinarily be helped and cheered and assisted by a good wife But in any case a resolution to remain single for a period or for life even, is one thing, and a formal monastic vow of celibacy is quite another thing Doubtless there is a section of the Episcopal church which approves these medieval practices but the wonder is that they should care to retain connection with the church, which as a whole is Protestant in nature as well as name Their proper place would seem to be in the ancient communion, which still maintains the monastic orders, against which the reformation was a protest.

THE FOREST QUESTION

In the ninth volume of the tenth census the forest question, which is increasing in national importance each year, is treated with great fulness, and the perfect practicability of the preservation of our forests is shown by the experience in the state of Maine The prosperity of that state depends upon its forests, and the realization of this fact causes the people to keep fires in subjection The Maine forests "once thought to be practically exhausted, still yield largely and continuously, and the public sentiment" which has rendered this possible "is the one hopeful symptom in the whole country that a change of feeling in regard to forest property is gradually taking place"

During the census year (1880) it is estimated that upward of ten and a quarter millions of acres of woodland were burned over, destroying timber to the value of twenty five and one-half millions of dollars Of the reported causes of these fires the largest number were, first, "farmers clearing land," followed in order by "hunters," "locomotives," and "malice" Though the destruction of timber is great, the loss is small compared with the injury done to the land which is burned over, for a long series of natural changes must be gone through with before a growth similar to the one destroyed can be produced Browsing animals inflict an injury on the forests only exceeded by loss from fires, for they not only destroy all seedling trees, but they injure the bark and kill trees of maturer growth besides In the production of railroad ties there is a very great destruction of trees in proportion to the amount of timber used, as on an average only two ties are produced from every tree cut down, and, as is the case with telegraph poles, they are taken from trees which would produce in time a far greater value as timber trees

In many cases the inaccessibility of forests has heretofore preserved them, but it cannot do so much longer Their destruction will be immediately followed by the ruin of rivers for navigation, irrigation, and mechanical purposes, the flooding of cities located on their banks, and the spoliation of large areas of the richest agricultural land By the destruction of these protecting forests "the whole community will suffer widespread calamities which no precaution taken after the mischief has been done can avert nor future expenditure prevent." Notwithstanding the tremendous drain made upon our forests they are capable for many years of yielding greater annual returns than have yet been reached Changes must come in the lumber centers, and distribution by railroads will largely govern the regions from which lumber will be cut

With the exception of the forests of Oregon and Washington territory, which are practically intact, and the inaccessible forests of Arizona and New Mexico, the axe and fire have rendered the remaining forest regions of the country of secondary importance, although lumber will always be produced even from these in marketable quantities Without doubt the forest wealth of the country is still enormous, yet not inexhaustible, and "in spite of their extent and variety, and the fact that the climatic conditions of a large portion of the country are peculiarly favorable to their growth, the forests of the United States cannot always continue productive if the simplest laws governing them are totally disregarded"

"Mr Henry Villard recently attended the dedication of the Diakonissen house, founded by him at Speyer, Germany The building will afford ample accommodation for fifty patients and 100 sisters of charity This was clipped from an eastern paper, and addressed by one citizen of Oregon to another with the inquiry "How much did you contribute toward this? I don't see your name mentioned" The reply was "I contributed just $5000, about 1 per cent of your contribution. And your name is not mentioned either" Who says that Oregon has done nothing for the foreign missionary cause?

From the reports of commissioners empowered by the British Government to enquire into the operation of the laws for the relief of the poor in England and Wales, and from American authorities, Mrs. Lowell, the author of "Public Relief and Private Charities," says there comes a common lesson, that outdoor relief is the more pernicious the larger its scale. New York State, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, report the same encouragement of pauperism by large charitable endowments "Not only many suffer, but all suffer, by the continuance of a system which undermines the character of those it pretends to relieve, and at the same time drags down to their level many who never but for its false allurements would have been sufferers at all On the contrary, the suffering which is looked for in consequence of the stopping of outdoor relief does not occur The English commissioners hit the reason for this when they reported. "The fault of all pauper legislation has been the legislating for extreme case Every exception, every violation of the general rule to meet a case of unusual hardship, lets in a whole class of fraudulent cases by which that rule must in time be destroyed Where cases of real hardship occur the remedy must be applied by individual charity, and no system of compulsory relief can be or ought to be a substitute."

Rev Phillips Brooks of Boston, in a recent sermon severely reprimanded the press for the lack of discrimination in commenting upon the moral character of men who have figured largely in the community for their wealth or in public stations He said that success was emphasized and commended without regard to the character of the men who had achieved it, whether he stood for or against the interest of his fellows, while the test of all real success, whether it was according to the laws of God or the laws of justice between men, was overlooked. If a Boston millionaire should die, he intimated that the papers would extol him for his wealth, and make him out to be a public benefactor, whether he had gained his wealth by fair means or foul, while the moral interests of the community demanded that such a man should only be commended so far as he had lived for the welfare of his fellow men, and had secured wealth and position by fair and honorable methods

The latest trustworthy statements as to the relative strength of the English and French navies show that of ships of the first class, iron hulls, not less than nine-inch armor, displacement over 8000 tons, England has ten, aggregating 95,800 tons In 1888, or sooner, England will have fifteen, aggregating 140,310 tons, the French five, with a total of 49,070 tons. Of the second class, hulls of iron or wood, but the latter built since 1870, the English have sixteen, with a total displacement of 79,710 tons the French have eleven, total 79,338 tons. Of the third class, hulls iron or wood, sound and in good order, armor four and a half to six inches, the English have fourteen, with a total displacement of 112,410 tons The French have twelve, with a displacement of 75,981 tons

The New York *World* is most eminent democratic authority. Speaking of democrats whom it styles "the life and blood of the party," and who went to Washington to witness the inauguration and get the offices, it says "They departed [from Washington] feeling that they had not obtained the recognition they were entitled to, and that President Cleveland is pursuing a course that, so far from vitalizing the democrats of the land, will produce the opposite effect." This seems to express the "feeling" of the Oregon delegation The Washington *Star* adds "The number of malcontents is increasing every day The eastern democrats stand by the president, however, and that makes it look very much as if, before long, there might be a split in the party on these lines

The *New York Examiner* says the trades-union is a tyranny to which no self respecting workman should allow himself to be subjected for it is an attempt to invade the most sacred rights of free men And the new form this tyranny is taking—that of "boycotting" tradesmen—is one that ought especially to be resisted by dealers of every class It is intolerable that the business of a whole community should be upset at any moment by the whim of a few ignorant and lawless men whenever they choose to consider themselves aggrieved by the action of their employers Slavery has been struck down forever in this country but the despotism which trades unions seek to establish over free labor is scarcely less absolute and galling than the oppression overthrown by the war

New York City has 500 churches, divided as follows Baptist, 48 Congregational, Friends 4, Jews, 21, Lutheran, 21 Methodist Episcopal, 61 African Methodist, 8 Moravian, 2 Presbyterian, 69 United Presbyterian, 7, Reformed Presbyterian, 5 Protestant Episcopal, 81 Reformed Episcopal, 2 Reformed (Dutch), 27, Roman Catholic, 61 Union, 15, Unitarian, 3 Universalist, 4 Miscellaneous, 39 A careful count of the minutes of the Protestant churches shows that on an average each church has 300 communicants, which would give a total of 88,400 communicants or church members, and this would fairly represent a population of 300,000 or 400,000 persons

During his first month in office President Cleveland sent 178 nominations for governor it office to the senate and it wasn't a good month for nominations either, as at least a million and a half of waiting and anxious democrats will ardently testify But even at this unsatisfactory slow rate (amounting to 2076 appointments per year) a considerable number of republican "rascals" will, in the course of a four years term, be compelled to "walk the plank"

The Union soldiers' organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, is growing rapidly in number and importance There are now over 6000 posts, having a total membership of more than 275,000 Pennsylvania has a larger number than any other state There are a million men living who fought for the nation, and it is thought that the membership of the Grand Army will reach half a million All the larger cities of the south have one or more posts New Orleans has three

The *Church Eclectic* favors a law to make Good Friday a legal holiday in New York state At this the *Church Standard* expresses surprise, adding "But we have no fear that it will be passed December 25 is not so difficult, but a day that varies every year, and that an ecclesiastical authority will have to fix, is a very different matter" The *Observer* say that the objection to making Good Friday a secular holiday by act of legislature, "expresses the religious sentiment of the community"

A Washington special says that ex Senator Slater is making a fight to secure the removal of registers and receivers of land offices in Oregon He claims that the present incumbents are personally distasteful to him and that one at least of the officers was guilty of offensive partisan conduct in the last campaign Pity that those officers are personally distasteful to Mr Slater, particularly that one whose place Mr Slater evidently wants for himself

How rash is an eastern journal, "loose secretary Manning's plan of increasing the revenue in the treasury strike Mr Hendricks, who told his friends in the last campaign that the government had $400,000,000 in cash to be distributed to the people" Probably like a near spectator of a baseball contest whose stomach has been made the accident target of a "wild pitch"

In a preface to a book entitled "Usury and the English Bishops," written by Mr Robert G Sillar, Professor Ruskin says "I had myself no idea, till I read the connected statement which these pictures illustrate, how steadily the system of money-lending had gained on the nation, and how fatally every bread and fool was now entangled by it"

The defaulting President Riddle, of the collapsed Penn bank, of Pittsburg, who was released from jail on $20 000 bail, is reported to be "mysteriously missing" It was to give him opportunity to become mysteriously missing no doubt, that the $20,000 bail was furnished.

The spring is unusually late in the eastern states An editor remarks that winter never dared to linger in the lap of spring so shamelessly persistent and public during a republican administration.

It is not probable that the silly report that Mrs. Garfield is about to marry will be repeated. It was put in circulation maliciously by the New York *World*.

THE GAME OF WHIST

People who put in a great deal of time at whist may be interested in a discussion going on among whist authorities as to the balancing conditions of chance and skill in the game "Whist is so much a game of chance," says one writer on the subject, "that no fixed rules can make a first rate player" Indeed, Lord William Manners, a famous English player, declared that there was not more than per cent difference between two of the best and two of the worst players, and Matthews says that a good player is rarely met with, a fine one never These statements do not seem to be exaggerated when it is considered that the essentially different ways in which fifty two cards can be distributed in equal numbers to four divisions amount to 10,250 [illegible] 791,600, [illegible] It is probable that the oldest whist player never held two hands exactly alike in his life

On the other side it is argued that in withstanding the element of chance is thus largely infused into the practice, rendering only the most general rules of any avail, whist is beyond all question a game of system and method, and in this respect is far superior to any other game played with cards

Some conservative experts in whist contend that in all contests with rival clubs the partners for the trial should be selected by lot, and that no two persons should be allowed to practice for a long time together—in other words, that each player should be made to rely more upon his knowledge of the principles of the game, than upon his knowledge of how his partner plays it Others go a step farther and insist that if the game is to be played by rule, all four of the players have a right to insist that all the established rules shall be observed For example A and B are playing against C and D A leads trumps and B takes the trick Now all writers agree that B must return A's lead if it is possible for him to do it But he does not He violates the rule on purpose to mislead and confuse his opponents in regard to the contents of his hand, and against such playing C and D have a right to protest As the game is now generally played, however, the partners only have the right to complain of each other's violation of the rules, and such examples as are noted above are not regarded as infractions of the usual methods.

Many people doubtless will say that the discussion is of no importance whatever To those who don't play whist it is not. But from the number who play whist and the energy with which they play it, an observer might suppose it was one of the most important things in the world

AMONG THE BOOKS.

HUMPHRY SANDWITH A Memoir Compiled from Autobiographical Notes by his Nephew, Thomas Humphry Ward Published by Cassell & Company, New York

Professor Max Muller, in a letter of sympathy to the compiler of this volume, written on the day after the death of Dr Sandwith, paid a high tribute to the character and worth of the deceased and classed him among "England's unknown worthies" Dr Sandwith had a remarkable and varied career, and truly spent his life in the service of his country and humanity. Canon Liddon said of him that, "of Englishmen who sympathized with the subject races in European Turkey, some fought, some spoke, some wrote, but Dr Sandwith did all three, and it may be questioned whether any other Englishman has contributed so much as he to the relief of the Christian populations in European Turkey" Humphry Sandwith was the son of a surgeon, and was born at Bridlington, Eng, in 1822 He picked up a good practical education, and, soon after his graduation as a physician, set out for the East He lived at Constantinople for some time and acted as correspondent of the London *Times* He was at Kars and was captured by the enemy, but was given his liberty as a reward for his services among the Russian wounded prisoners in Turkish lands. In London he found himself the lion of the day, and his work, "The Siege of Kars," was widely read Ever restless, Dr Sandwith went with the English Embassy to Moscow to witness the coronation of the Czar Alexander II He served in the field during the Franco-German and Servian wars, and died completely worn out in Paris, in 1881 The autobiography from which this memoir was compiled is quite voluminous, and the compiler's task was therefore comparatively easy The reader will find the narrative not lacking in enduring interest. A photographic portrait of Dr Sandwith is given as the frontispiece.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIANISM Its Origin and Early History By Charles Augustus Briggs professor of Hebrew in Union Theological Seminary Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

The history of American Presbyterianism has been written a number of times by competent authors, and the subject would seem to have been exhausted The works of Drs Charles Hodge, Revs Richard Webster, Ezra H Gillett and F T Corwin have all been considered models of their kind, and the author acknowledges their worth, and Professor Briggs states that he would never have ventured upon the work had he not discovered a number of original documents unknown to previous writers and casting a flood of light upon the origin and early history of American Presbyterianism. Investigation showed that no previous writer on the subject had encroached upon the stores of information contained in many of the libraries and museums of Great Britain, and the author took advantage of a vacation to go to England and search out material. He states his surprise at the rich harvest he found awaiting him, and spared no labor, time or expense in the exploration of all sources opened to his inspection. The result of these researches has been the volume before us The author has based his work upon original authorities, and much new material has been presented Two maps and very copious notes add value to the work An appendix of 122 pages contains many official documents of great interest and much illustrative matter A complete index closes the volume For sale by W B. Ayer & Co

LITERARY NOTES.

"Lester's Secret," by Mary Cecil Hay, is the latest issue in Harper & Bros' Franklin Square Library

Houghton, Mifflin & Co will publish this season in the American Statesmen series the "Life of Samuel Adams" by Professor J K Hosmer, of the Washington university, at St. Louis

Charles Scribner's Sons have just issued in a neat paper volume, a number of [illegible] O Brien's best stories, headed with "The Diamond Lens" For sale by W B Ayer & Co

"A Commercial Trip with an Uncommercial Ending" is a little story of ordinary merit in attractive form for summer reading For an idle hour it is entertaining For sale by F Dekum & Co

No. 8 of Charles Scribner's Sons' Philosophic series is an examination of Herbert Spencer's philosophy as culminated in his ethics, by President James McCosh, of Princeton college For sale by W B Ayer & Co

Messrs Houghton, Mifflin & Co announce that they have the exclusive sale in America of the two leading English reviews, namely, the *Quarterly Review* published by John Murray, and the *Edinburgh Review*, published by Longman & Co

Mr Seeran's novel, "Trajan," has met with an instantaneous success The first edition was exhausted within ten days of publication and the presses of Messrs Cassell & Co are going night and day to meet the demand for this remarkable story

Estes & Lauriat announce two volumes of the "Bargain" series for early publication They are "The Demon of Darwin," by Professor Elliott Coues and "A Buddhist Catechism" by Colonel Henry S Olcott, president of the Theosophical Society of India Both are of great interest to the student of esoteric subjects, and the progress of psychic research

Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, the eminent Scandinavian literator, in a paper entitled "Some Specimens of Old Norse Poetry," in *The Critic* of April 11 gives a most interesting dissertation upon the curious and obscure styles of the ancient bards, giving as examples some translations of old heroics. Professor Boyesen holds it to be time that this literature, which concerns more than that of Greece and Rome should receive more careful study

Monteith's new physical geography, published by A. S. Barnes & Co of New York, has several features of great value. In embraces all the recent discoveries in physiography, hydrography, meteorology, terrestrial magnetism and vulcanology. The maps and charts have been compiled from original sources, while the easy style, graphic description and the topical arrangement of subjects, adapt it especially for use in high and normal schools A feature of special interest will be "The Record of Recent Geographical Discoveries" which contains brief accounts of the expeditions of Delong Greely and others The work possesses the great merit of Prof Monteith's other books, in being not only comprehensive and concise, but thoroughly practical and teachable

"Man's Birthright, by Edward H. G. Clark is a treatise on the land question of considerable interest The author accepts some of Henry George's views and condemns others but his ideas are well worth the perusal Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons New York The same publishers have issued in a new number of Questions of the Day, Prof Giffin's "Progress of the Working Classes in the Last Half Century For sale by A. J. Bauer [illegible] San Francisco

It is authoritatively by friends of Mr J W Cross that in living in this country that his life of George Eliot is purely a labor of love from which he receives no pecuniary reward By a mutual agreement when they were married all property which Mrs Lewes had acquired from her first husband was to revert at her death to the children of his first—unfaithful—wife There were three of these children though one of them has since died Half of the proceeds from the Life of George Eliot Mr Cross divides between the children of Mr Lewes' first wife and the remainder goes to a poor and needy relative of Mr Lewes

FUNERAL NOTICES.

Star Lodge No 6, A O U W—Members [illegible] W WILLIAMS [illegible] W W BENJAMIN [illegible]

Pacific Lodge No 17 A O U W—Members [illegible] Robert Newell [illegible] JOHN A. AHLSTEDT, M W

Hope Lodge No 1, A O U W—You are requested [illegible] our late brother Robert Newell [illegible] C C PHILLIPS

A & A Scottish Rite Masons—You are [illegible] B G WHITEHOUSE Sec

A F & A M—Members of Portland Lodge and [illegible] Robert Newell [illegible] STRUBEL, S

Columbia Lodge No 21 K of P—[illegible] our late brother R Newell [illegible] Chancellor jurisdiction of Oregon Fraternally J HEWITT, C C

F H BIGELOW K of R & S

Mystic Lodge No 2 K of P—Members are [illegible] Hall on Sunday April [illegible] 1885 [illegible] attending the funeral of Past Grand Chancellor Robert Newell [illegible] R. STRUBEL, C C

Phalanx Lodge No 14 K of P—Members are hereby requested to meet at their hall in East Portland Sunday [illegible] at 1:30 P M for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother Robert Newell By order of A NEWELL C C

Excelsior Lodge No 1 K of P—Members are requested to assemble at Castle Hall [illegible] April 12, 1885 [illegible] for the purpose of attending the funeral of [illegible] Robert Newell [illegible] C W [illegible] C C

Castle Lodge No 13 K of P—[illegible] OSCAR [illegible]

Portland Lodge No 27—[illegible] Robert Newell [illegible] C DAY [illegible]

Industry Lodge No 8 A O U W—[illegible] C STEVENS [illegible]

Portland Lodge No 27 A O U W—[illegible] KISSLER [illegible]

MAY STYLES of Butterick's Patterns at Wise Hair Store 83 Yamhill street

NEW TO-DAY.

BALDWIN RESTAURANT Dinner Bill of Fare from 4 to 8 p m A good dinner with wine for 50 cents

SUNDAY APRIL 12, 1885

SOUPS—Chicken [illegible]

FISH—[illegible] Halibut [illegible]

ENTREES—[illegible]

ROASTS—Beef [illegible] Pork [illegible] Roast Turkey with [illegible] Jelly

COLD MEATS—[illegible] Beef [illegible] Tongue Ham [illegible]

VEGETABLES—Asparagus [illegible]

DESSERT—[illegible] Pie [illegible] Custard [illegible] Nuts, [illegible] Cake

FRUITS—[illegible] Currant Jelly

VILLE de PARIS.

S. W. Cor. 3d and Morrison

Silk Department.

A Magnificent Stock of Staple Good and High Novelties at extremely Low Prices

We respectfully invite attention to our Most Magnificent Stock of Plain Colored Silk Fabrics and Parisian High Novelties which is now complete for the season

SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

We are offering extraordinary inducements this season in SUMMER SILKS in all the most desirable colorings in striped, checked, [illegible] and illuminated effects, all fully 25 per cent under regular prices. Also 50 pieces Silk and Wool French Poplins at 50c per yard regular price $1 25 per yard

COLLINSON & AHPEL.

MOORE'S REMEDY

—FOR—

POISON OAK.

MOORE'S REMEDY Cures and Prevents Poison Oak Cures Piles, Burns, Cuts. Removes Sunburn and Freckles, Cold in the Head or Lungs, Croup, Etc.

An Invaluable Family Salve

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Twenty five cents a Box Try it.

BASE BALL

Excursion to Vancouver, Sunday, April 12.

STARS [illegible] AMERICAN STARS [illegible]

Steamer McCully [illegible]

Tickets Round Trip 50 children, half price

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Fine Walnut Suites

AND OTHER

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell by auction at the residence at the north west corner Ash and Fourth ste (up stairs)

ON MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1885,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

2 Fine Walnut Bedroom Suites, full marble top, complete, with Spring Mattresses, Feather Pillows Blankets and Bedding.

1 Fine Ash Bedroom Suite, complete,

Fine Chandelier and Hanging Lamp

Mirror in walnut frame,

Also Fine Range and Kitchen Furniture.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR RENT TWO FURNISHED [illegible]

FOR FINE ALL-WOOL DRESSES AND FINE dressmaking [illegible]

FOR RENT LARGE SUNNY FRONT ROOM [illegible] West Park st [illegible]

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL APPLY AT [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible] small [illegible] with barn [illegible]

$3500 MACHINERY COMPLETE [illegible]

FOR RENT ON COR OF [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] FOR ONE [illegible]

MUSIC—J. H. [illegible] violin [illegible] Orders [illegible]

$1200 [illegible] WANTED ON [illegible] real estate [illegible]

FOR SALE—A LIGHT [illegible]

FOR SALE COMPLETE FIXTURES [illegible]

PARTNER—IN FIRST CLASS [illegible]

WANTED A LADY WITH [illegible]

FOR RENT—A LADY GOING EAST WOULD [illegible] furnished house for [illegible] from June to October [illegible] Address [illegible] care Oregonian

WANTED A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED [illegible]

WANTED A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AND [illegible] Address [illegible] O'Brien [illegible] Sixth st San Francisco

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM LIMburger etc Hingemacher Herrings German Pickles Sauer Kraut, Pickled Beans German Smoked Beef Tongue etc Assortment of family groceries at lowest rates. Mrs M Baum 85 Morrison [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE—SHERIFF THOS A JORDAN will sell on Monday the 13th day of April 1885 at 10 o'clock A M at the store [illegible] bet. Fifth and Sixth, a large lot of Groceries, Canned Goods Wines Liquors Crockery Glassware [illegible] also Store Fixtures Scales and Books [illegible]

WANTED PARTNER—GENTLEMAN [illegible]

SELECT KNIGHTS A. O. U. W.

Members of Pioneer Legion No 1 Select Knights A O U W [illegible] Robert Newell [illegible] First and Taylor streets (without uniform) E B STOLTE, D D S C

DIVIDEND NO 115

THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar ($1) per share [illegible] 1885 [illegible] at the office of this company southeast corner of First and Stark streets Portland, Or [illegible] J RUMSEY Manager Oregon Branch

Specialties!

SPECIALTIES

To be found at

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO'S

2 and 74 Front street

New Patterns Colored Glassware.

Wax Strings.

The "Rochester" Lamp.

"Peoria" Stoneware.

"Central City" Pocket Knives.

(Every blade warranted hand forged)

"I. N. Welch" Manufacturing Co's Clocks.

(Strictly first class All guaranteed)

"Edward Clarke's" Crockery.

(None better Give perfect satisfaction)

"Jno Maddock & Sons'" Semi Porcelain.

(Simply unequaled)

"Vitrified China"

"Wooden Jacket" Oil-can.

CALL AND SEE

NEW TO-DAY.

JERSEY JERSEYS

Another Large Lot Received on Consignment. Orders to sell at Factory prices.

LOOK AT THE LIST:

Black Jersey, silk finish	75c
Black Merino Jerseys	$1 00
All colors braided, all wool	1 50
All colors braided, extra fine	2 00
Most elegantly gilt-trimmed	2 50
Elaborately trimmed Jerseys	3 00
Fancy beaded, very fine Jerseys	3 50

Cheapest and best lot of Jerseys ever offered in Portland.

Serge Skirts, every color, $5; made to wear with Jerseys.

Spring Styles in Complete Dresses!

New Shades $10, $12 and $15.

BE OUR LEADERS IN

New Spring Millinery!

Sun Hats, all kinds, 25c.

HIZARD'S,

NO. 70 MORRISON ST.

Goods sent to the country C O. D.

Latest Styles

—IN—

MILLINERY GOODS!

Adcock

First and Main Sts.,

Complete Stock and Cheapest Prices

IN THE CITY

Established 1857.

J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies

Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty

Factory at Weidler's Mill.

Salesroom cor. Third and E sts.

VINEYARD RINK SKATES.

Also A. C. and S. O. CLUB SKATES. Agents for the Star Rink and Club Skates. Send for Catalogue.

WIESTER & CO., 17 New Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

The Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND April 11 - 49 P M

Place	Height of Bar	Chge last 8 Hrs	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall	State of Weather
[illegible]	29.99	-03	61	W	00	Fair
[illegible]	30.00	-05	6	W	.00	Fair
[illegible]	30.04	-0		NW	00	Clear
[illegible]	29.96	-01	65	N	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.01	-02	62	SW	00	Fair
[illegible]	30.04	-0	4	SE	.00	Cloudy
[illegible]	30.06	01		S	00	Cloudy
[illegible]	30.0		52	S	00	Clear
[illegible]			2	W	00	Thundr

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

[illegible] Huntington on the Oregon Short Line [illegible] here to-day Thirty-five immigrants

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

[illegible] at the following places
[illegible], First and Morrison
[illegible], Third bet Morrison and Alder
[illegible], near cor, First and Jefferson
[illegible], 23 First
[illegible], First and B
[illegible], First bet, Salmon and Taylor
[illegible] hotel, Third and D
[illegible] candy store, Fifth and Morrison
[illegible], Fourth and Morrison
[illegible], & Morrison
[illegible], First and Washington
[illegible], First and Ash
[illegible], First and C
[illegible], northwest corner First and Salmon
[illegible], First and Columbia
[illegible], Fourth and I streets East Portland
[illegible], Morrison
[illegible], First
[illegible], southwest corner First and Oak
[illegible], northwest corner First and Oak
[illegible] News Co., 120 First
[illegible] news stand Fourth and Alder
[illegible] house news stand Fourth corner C
[illegible], Fifth and Morrison
[illegible], First near Salmon
[illegible], First bet E and F
[illegible], 110 First
[illegible], Washington
[illegible], First
[illegible], North First
[illegible], North First
R. Leitch, First and Market
And at the counting-room of THE OREGONIAN
[illegible] Front and Stark

CHURCH NOTICES.

[illegible] Portland M. E. Mission, Baker's hall corner [illegible] and Hood streets—Sunday school at [illegible] P. M.; preaching [illegible] P M.

[illegible] church. Rev Mr. Eliot will preach in the morning upon "Juvenile Wrongdoers," and in the evening (at 7:45) upon "Lessons of Spring [illegible]."

[illegible] Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and [illegible] streets—Rev William R. Stevenson [illegible]. Services at 11 A. M. and 7 30 P M Sabbath school 12:30 P M A cordial welcome is extended to all.

[illegible] M E church, corner Hall and Sixth [illegible]—Preaching by the pastor at 11 A M and [illegible] P M. Sunday school 12:15 P M Free seats [illegible] welcome.

[illegible] Christian church, East Park and Columbia [illegible]—Elder W. M. Webb will preach at 11 A. M. [illegible] Sunday school at 12:30 P M Young people's [illegible] meeting at 7:30 P M.

A. M. E. Zion church, corner of Main and Fleischner streets. Sunday services at 11 A M Sabbath school at 2 P. M. Services at [illegible] 30 P M [illegible], pastor.

[illegible] chapel Episcopal, corner First and [illegible] streets—Services at 11 A. M., and 7 30 [illegible]. Subject for evening discourse "Invent[illegible] and its Remedies."

[illegible] Street Methodist Episcopal church—[illegible] school at 12:15 and Young People's praise [illegible] at 6:30 P M. Public service morning and [illegible]. Sermons by the pastor.

[illegible] Presbyterian church, corner of Sixth [illegible] streets, pastor R [illegible]. [illegible] service at 11 A. M. and 7 30 P M Sabbath school [illegible] class at 10 A M All are invited.

[illegible] Presbyterian church, Washington and [illegible], A. L. Lindsley, pastor—Morning subject "[illegible]." Evening "A [illegible] [illegible] series." Strangers and especially [illegible] are cordially welcomed.

[illegible] church, corner of Yamhill and Seventh [illegible], T. L. Eliot, minister—Services at 11 A M [illegible] at [illegible] P M Sunday school [illegible] after [illegible] school in South Portland [illegible] First at 3 P M. The public is cordially invited to all services.

[illegible] Evangelical church, corner Eighth [illegible] streets—Services Sunday April 12th [illegible] A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school 9 30 A M [illegible] in the morning by Rev J Bowersox. [illegible] Lord's supper at 12 M The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

[illegible] Methodist Episcopal church, corner Taylor [illegible] Eleventh. Preaching by the pastor Rev [illegible] at 11 A. M., and 7 30 P. M. Morning [illegible] "The Absence of Thomas." Sunday school at 12:15. Children's class 4 P. M praise service, 7 P. M. Seats free, all invited.

[illegible] German Methodist church, corner North Eighth and [illegible] streets—Pastor's residence on D street, in rear of chapel. The pastor, Rev F Bonn, will preach at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Sabbath school at 3:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Exercises in singing each Friday night. All are cordially invited.

First Baptist church, corner Fourth and Alder [illegible] J. Q. A. Henry, pastor—Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject "[illegible]: its Causes and Cure." Evening, "[illegible] and Neglect"—sixth in Sunday evening series. Baptism in the evening. Sunday school at 2:30 P M. All these services are open to the public. Strangers are welcome.

First Congregational church, corner Second and [illegible] streets—Services to-morrow at 11 A M and 7:30 P M Preaching by Dr Frederic R Marvin. Morning subject "He that loseth his life [illegible] shall find it." In the evening the [illegible] present a review of the Foreign Missions [illegible] of the Congregational churches. Sunday school and Bible class at 12:30 P M.

[illegible] Bethel and Sunday School Mission, [illegible] North Third and D streets. Chaplain Stubbs. Preaching at 11 A M and 7 30 P M. Sunday school at 12 o'clock. Bethel Home Lodge I. O. G. T. of the World, Monday at 8 P M. Prayer meeting Thursday, and open temperance meeting by the W. C. T. U. Friday at 7 30 P. M.

[illegible] Christadelphians—Meeting at Nonpareil [illegible] corner of First and Madison streets on Sunday [illegible] M. A lecture will be given by R. C. Bingley, [illegible] an interesting subject, continued, namely, "The Wonderful Prophecies of Christ Past and [illegible]." Biblical students are especially invited. [illegible] free; no collection.

EAST PORTLAND PULPITS

[illegible] Congregational—Rev [illegible] H [illegible], pastor. Services at 11 A M and 7 30 P M

[illegible] hall, Tibbett's addition—Preaching [illegible] Rev. D O Glormley at 4 P M. Sabbath [illegible] at [illegible] P. M. All are invited

[illegible] Presbyterian church, corner of Sixth and J [illegible]—Divine services Sabbath April 12 at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The pastor will preach upon "[illegible] Delinquency" in the evening. Sabbath school at 12:30 The public are invited

[illegible] church, corner of Seventh and G streets, [illegible] Hobart, pastor—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 12 30 At 7 30 this evening, by request, Mr C B Carlisle, journalist, will address the congregation. Subject "Juvenile Depravity."

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST

Letters remaining in the postoffice East Portland, Oregon, April 11 1885

WOMEN'S LIST

Baker, Miss Hattie
Barber, Mrs Maggie
[illegible], Miss Ada
Banks, Mrs Mary F
Bailey, Rebecca
[illegible], Mrs Millie
[illegible], Miss Lura
Dailey, Miss Jennie
Fisher, Mrs Lue
[illegible], Miss Mollie
Garnet, Mrs Ida
[illegible], Mrs A
[illegible], Mrs C
[illegible], Miss Urilda 2
Hitzhausen, Mrs S J
Kennedy, Miss R [illegible]
King, Miss Josie
Morgan, Mrs May
Martin, Mrs Jennie
[illegible], Mrs Chas
McCully, Miss Josie
Barber, Margaret A
Price, F E
Stevens, Mrs M [illegible]
Sturm, Caroline
Wilson, Mary I

MEN'S LIST

[illegible], H S
[illegible], Henry
[illegible], John
[illegible], Justi[illegible]
[illegible], J F
[illegible], Hiram
[illegible], Jasper
Fisher, M
Fisher, John F
[illegible], M V 2
[illegible], Henry
[illegible], A
Horton, Henry
Hill, Henry
Head, Jessie
Hornett, [illegible]
Hall, W W
Howe, Prof J D
Harrison, Thos
Harper, Thos
Jackson, D D
Jones, Wm
Kelly, [illegible] J
Clee, Yong
Morg[illegible], Chas H
Marcks, Wm
[illegible], B
S[illegible], E
Steffen, A
Stubner, Herman
Sl[illegible], Lewis
Spellinger, A
T[illegible], J T
Venners, [illegible]
W[illegible], Frank

M COTTEL [illegible] M

Merchants

This is the chance for business location in a [illegible] line.

MANUFACTURERS,

We have ample water power [illegible] cheap fuel [illegible] hard and soft wood) and cheap transportation [illegible] every advantage in fact for profitable manufacture, positively unequalled at any other point on the [illegible] coast. WE PAY PREMIUMS FOR MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

MARKET GARDENS.

Our fruit and garden lands are open [illegible] [illegible] and well protected from [illegible] [illegible] transportation from your doors to the best markets in [illegible] and Washington

FARMERS,

We have the farms of all sizes for sale on long and easy credit.

IMMIGRANTS,

If you wish to secure a location with a live people where you can take equal chances with the oldest settlers, don't fail to visit us and see what the chances are [illegible]. Take the steamer Traveler at the foot of Morrison street, Portland. The fare is but $1 for the round trip.

D. H. STEARNS,
Manager La Camas Colony La Camas, W T

Buffum & Pendleton—New line of spring and summer Neckwear and Underwear

[illegible] Hat House, south side Stark st.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

Mr and Mrs McKee Rankin are at the Gilman

Mr E Stebinger has so far recovered as to be able to resume his duties Monday

Baseball excursion to Vancouver to-day The boat leaves foot of Salmon street at 10 30

The State of California arrived at Astoria at 5 A. M. yesterday and at her wharf here at 5 30 P M

Two men, arrested for selling liquor to Indians, were yesterday fined $50 each by Judge Deady

The Casino box office is open from 9 to 4 P M for the sale of reserves for to-night's performance

The steamer Columbia sailed at 1 30 A M yesterday with 1645 tons of freight, crossing out at 10.30 A M

Some time Friday morning burglars entered the house of John P Ward, but carried off nothing of value

Mrs. Frank Dekum, Ed Dekum and Ivan Humason started for The Dalles yesterday, and will return during the week

Complimentary invitations are out for the celebration of the sixty sixth anniversary of Odd Fellowship at the Mechanics pavilion on Saturday evening the 25th instant.

Mr Geo O Manchester, vice-president of the O R & N Company, has resigned that position and resumed his duties as secretary to the president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road

It is not likely that the proposed new road to connect Jefferson street with the city park, will be built this year, as only $2000 have been appropriated for the entire park improvements

The new piano ordered from the east lately by the young people of the Taylor street church arrived yesterday and will be used in the Sunday school to-day It is said to be handsome and sweet toned

The ladies of the Unitarian society will entertain their friends at Turn Halle on or about April — The young people anticipate a pleasant evening and dancing will be one of the many attractions

In the case of McLeod and others against Messrs. Watson, Wright and others, Judge Stearns yesterday ordered that the county clerk pay the plaintiff's costs out of the funds returned on the execution

Yesterday Creighton & Co sold by auction to H Trenckmann, of the firm of Trenckmann & Wolff, lot 2 in block 7 with building, situated on the west side of Front street, between Main and Madison, for the sum of $10,050

Col. Brayton Ives, a prominent banker of New York, and party, will arrive to-day by special car over the Short Line and will take quarters at the Gilman Col. Ives has been visiting San Francisco and will return over the Northern Pacific He is a director in the Oregon and Transcontinental company

Comrade John S Kountz of Toledo Ohio commander in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will visit Portland about the end of this month and will be accorded a public reception by the several posts. He will arrive in San Francisco on the 18th inst. Great preparations have been made there by the Grand Army for his reception

At the Easter service of baptism at the Unitarian church there were sixteen baptisms and twelve admissions to the church The exercises at the Easter festival of the South Portland Unitarian Sunday school were notably excellent and the decorations of flowers elaborate During Mr Burrage's absence at the east the Sunday school is under the charge of Mr Arthur F Davis

Policeman Kelly saw two suspicious looking characters prowling around on his beat about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and after watching them sometime, saw they were about to break into a cigar stand, corner of Second and Montgomery streets Then Kelly started for them and they blazed away at him with a pistol He returned four shots, but the men escaped

THROUGH IN GOOD SHAPE

The shipment of live stock that left Walla Walla March 30th over the Short Line, arrived at Chicago yesterday in good condition The cattle were run twenty four hours and fed twenty four hours, making actual time on the cars seven days through to Chicago

CHARGED WITH LIBEL

Yesterday J B Fithian, city editor of the *Standard*, was arrested on three charges of libel sworn out by J T Apperson of Oregon City He gave bonds for his appearance at preliminary examination next Tuesday at the Falls city The charges of libel are based on a statement published in the *Standard* reflecting on Mr Apperson's management of the estate of Eugene La Rocque

BROUGHT HOME FOR BURIAL

The body of Robert Newcomb accompanied by his widow arrived here by yesterday's steamer from San Francisco They were met by a delegation from the several organizations of which Mr Newcomb is a member and the body taken to the late residence on Fifth street, between Clay and Columbia, where it will lie until 2 o'clock this afternoon when it will be taken to Masonic hall, where the funeral will be held

A RAILROAD COMPANY WINS A SUIT

Yesterday in the state circuit court for Wasco county, in session at The Dalles, the suit of Mrs Cassida against the O R & N Co for $5000 damages was decided in favor of the defendant. About a year ago one of the plaintiff's children, a girl aged 6, while playing on a trestle near the Cascade locks was run over and killed by an engine attached to a freight train Suit was brought to recover damages in the amount named

SUIT FOR A DIVORCE

Lena Lindsley began suit yesterday in the state circuit court against her husband, Frank H Lindsley, on the ground of desertion The complaint alleges that they were married in San Francisco on the 16th of May, 1881, and that about a year ago he left her with no other means of support than her own labor, and since that time she has had no knowledge of his whereabouts The sheriff being unable to find the defendant the court issued an order authorizing the publication of the summons in the case

ECONOMICAL EXCURSION EAST

A party of thirty economical ladies and gentlemen of Seattle have chartered an emigrant sleeper on the Northern Pacific and will leave here next Tuesday on a transcontinental journey The car was thoroughly renovated, and the excursionists fitted it up to suit themselves It will go through on the regular express train which has a dining car attached Mr W F Carson, passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, will accompany the party It is a two to one bet that in addition to saving $100 a piece, the party will have more real fun more interesting incidents, and pleasanter recollections of the trip, than a majority who travel first-class

ABSCONDING PUPILS RECAPTURED

Yesterday Sheriff T C Watts of Columbia county brought to this city and lodged in the city jail, Philip Jones and John Adams, the two Indian boys who escaped from the government school at Salem The boys came down the Columbia in a skiff and went ashore at St. Helens to get something to eat. The sheriff had read a description of the boys and an account of their escape in Friday's OREGONIAN, and put them under arrest. The excuse given by the boys for running away is that they heard they could get work at good wages on a farm near Salem, so they left, but did not find employment. Then they were afraid to go back to school and started down the river They will be held here until claimed by the Indian school superintendent

OWNERSHIP OF A COUNTY ROAD

The case of S Heiple against the city of East Portland came up before Judge Stearns in the state circuit court yesterday, and was tried without a jury The suit involves the possession of a portion of what is now known as Fourth street, in East Portland, where it joins with Salem street, in Holladay's addition This street was at one time a county road, duly condemned and used as such When Heiple's property was added to the city he reserved thirty feet of this county road in front of his land, claiming that if the city wanted it as a street, it must go about it in the regular way and pay him damages for taking his property On the other hand, the city claims that it has the right to use the county road as a street, without taking any further action in the matter Hence the suit. Judge Stearns heard the argument of attorneys upon each side and took the matter under advisement.

THE RANKINS

Arthur McKee Rankin, the actor, is a son of Col Arthur Rankin, ex member of the Canadian parliament. His family is one of the oldest in Ontario Mr Rankin is now forty years old. Before he was of age he had attained the position of leading man at the Arch street theater Philadelphia A few years ago when the Union Square company of New York was producing such great successes as "Frou-Frou," and "The Two Orphans, Mr Rankin, then leading man at this theatre, created his principal male roles Mrs Rankin, (Kitty Blanchard) is a very sweet and winsome lady and one of the best comediennes in this country. Like her husband she possesses great versatility As a stage director Mr Rankin is unexcelled. In "The Danites," and "49," the talented couple won favor and fortune in this country, and a few years ago played long engagements in London and throughout Great Britain They built and still own the Third avenue theater, New York and own a delightful summer residence on Bois Blanc island in the Detroit river just at its point of union with Lake Erie It comprises 200 acres and is plentifully stocked with Percheron horses and fine blooded Jersey stock All actors have their hobbies. Mr Rankin's is stock raising and few men are so conversant with its details The pretty island home abounds in quaint curios from every land, and there, with the companionship of two lovely little daughters, the Rankins spend their summers in quiet enjoyment and healthful recreation The coming summer will be exceptional, as it will afford little or no respite from professional labor Mr E D Price, business manager for Mr and Mrs Rankin is their near neighbor, his home being at Detroit, Mich, a few miles from the island He is a graduate of the law department of Michigan university, but quickly drifted into newspaper work and was for ten years dramatic critic of the Detroit *Post and Tribune* For nearly five years he was John McCullough's business manager, remaining with the unfortunate tragedian until the latter's melancholy collapse last October Mr Price still does considerable correspondence for eastern papers.

BOATING MATTERS

The annual meeting of the members of the Portland Rowing association was attended with unusual interest this year Hitherto a few of the old officers had controlled the management season after season, and having lost active interest in rowing matters the club had suffered by neglect This year the active members took the matter into their own hands and made almost an entire clean sweep of the board and elected to the important offices men who, if we can judge by their past record will fill them efficiently As the water has begun to rise so early in the season it is not probable that it will be as high as usual, but betokens a very long spell of moderately high water, which is the best possible condition for boating In fact, during the continuance of high water few cities in the world are as favorably situated as Portland for aquatic sports Since the Grant cup has been finally won there is no "bone of contention" on the river, but it is to be hoped that this will be remedied by the presentation of suitable prizes before the season is much farther advanced On the whole, the present season promises to be one of unusual interest.

RAIN IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY

Lieutenant Craig, who began service last Friday in San Francisco, in furnishing weather indications for the Pacific coast, struck it the first lick, so far as Oregon weather is concerned His dispatch, published yesterday morning, reads "North Pacific, fair weather, followed by local rains" And the rain came In Rogue river valley showers began early in the morning and continued all day The rain gradually pushed northward, reaching Roseburg about noon, Albany about 5 P M and Salem at 7 15 Following are bulletins received at 8 P M.

Ashland—Raining hard wind north rained hard most of the day

Grant's Pass—Cloudy, cool rained some during the day

Glendale—Raining hard, rained most of the day

Roseburg—Cloudy warm some rain to-day

Comstocks—Cloudy, warm, calm, light rain

Junction—Cloudy, calm, some rain

Albany—Raining hard wind south

Salem—Raining hard wind south

When the telegraphic office closed at 8 P. M the rain had not reached Aurora or Oregon City The rain made progress northward at the rate of about eight miles an hour, and reached THE OREGONIAN office at 1 30 this morning—the warmest, gentlest, pleasantest shower imaginable

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REAL ESTATE REPORT

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J Fred Clarke & Co, real estate agents

The county records show a much more active business during the past week than in the preceding one, the figures being forty two transactions aggregating $40,702 05, as against twenty six dealings and $1 ,437 40 The main increase is in city properties, although sales of country lands still hold the great lead at least as regards number Nor should this be matter of surprise From our own observation we incline to the belief that there is no city in the Union of the present and prospective importance of Portland that has lands lying adjacent to or within reasonable driving distance from it, which are obtainable at the prices for which they can be purchased in Multnomah county Contiguity to the great center has not yet exercised the influence which must in the near future be felt and will assuredly greatly enhance the value of good lands from which the cultivators can drive to market, dispose of their produce and return every day of the week if necessary A notable feature of the present time is the fact that almost every one who has money at command will listen to real estate propositions, which is a great change from a year ago, when a wet blanket seemed to rest on the confidence of the people, causing them to turn a deaf ear to proposals, no matter how advantageous they might appear This favorable change is due to two causes, viz greater plenty of money and continually increasing confidence in the future of Portland and the state at large, which confidence now amounts in most minds to absolute certainty The following is a statement of the recorded deeds in Multnomah county for the past week If your contemporaries in other counties of the state will send us correct reports from week to week, to arrive Saturday morning we will, with consent of THE OREGONIAN, incorporate them in our weekly report, giving the senders credit for them

	Deeds	Amount
City	6	$15 812 06
Country	18	14 257 00
Caruthers	3	1451 00
Couch	2	2 600 00
First Portland	7	102 00
Albina	4	100 00
Cemetery	2	20 00
Total	42	$40 702 05

State Penitentiary Report

George Collins, superintendent of the Oregon state penitentiary, has submitted the following report to R. P Earhart, secretary of state, for the term commencing January 1, 1885, and ending March 31, 1885

EXPENDITURES	
Salaries of officers and guards	$ 19 98
Salary of physicians	125 00
Beef	1318 10
Flour	604 65
Groceries	317 71
Clothing blankets and dry goods	308 44
Leather and findings	37 70
Forage	[illegible]
Gasoline	1 17
Hardware plumbers repairs and [illegible]	28 8
Freight, advertising and stamps	61 8
Ammunition	1 50
Stationery	11 50
Cash paid discharged convicts	87 00
Garden and grain seeds	60 1
Drug	4
Telephone rent	10 00
Total	$ 01
EARNINGS	
Northwestern Foundry convict labor 568 days at 40c	$ 31 80
United States board of U S prisoners	249 74
United States board of U S military prisoners	51 4
Total	$
Labor furnished penitentiary building, on [illegible] 103 days	
COLLECTIONS	
In [illegible]	5 4
United States	078
United States military department	6 8
Total	$10 0 06
Number of convicts at [illegible] of quarter	3
Average number during quarter	80

EMPLOYMENT

Contractors, [illegible] digging clay and preparing [illegible], [illegible] hauling and cutting wood [illegible] shoemaking and tailoring [illegible] blacksmithing [illegible] turning [illegible] foundry and soap making [illegible] care of stock, [illegible] cooks, waiters and curing meats, [illegible] hospital [illegible] wards, 2 bakery, 3 [illegible] house and broom making 4 carpenter shop, 3 teamsters, [illegible] sea[illegible], 1 aged, decrepit, diseased and unable to work 10 total, 89

A Prayer Tosser

They have a new Baptist minister in a neighboring town who has just come in from a country parish Some of his flock were talking about his country ways last night and saying he was a little fresh, when an old woman broke in "He may be a little off in city ways and perhaps people wouldn't take him for a dude at first sight" said she "but he can toss a prayer higher than any minister we've had for the last twenty years."—Boston Globe

The demand for the famous Schlitz beer, bottled by Marx & Jorgensen is in such demand that these gentlemen have been compelled to largely increase their facilities They have demonstrated that this popular beverage can be bottled here as well as in Milwaukee and at less cost

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Miss Canfield, the accomplished manicure is meeting with marked success. The ladies will find her at rooms 9 and 10 Cambridge block 1t

Freeborn & Co, dealers in wall paper and art decorations, have removed to 129 Third street, opposite their former store. 1t

Buffum & Pendleton have removed to 153 First street, next to Stone's jewelry store.

THIS WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS.

The Winston-Bell Benefit at the Casino Wednesday Evening

Something About the McKee Rankin Company of Superb Artists Closing Days of the Casino Winter Season The Tivoli

Large audiences have filled the Casino every evening of the past week and the performances of the "Bohemian Girl" have improved in a marked degree since the opening night To individualize, this is specially the case with Mr. Wilkinson's Count Arnheim Mr Wilkinson seems to have profited by a gentle hint, and sings the music of the part much better than he did "The Heart Bowed Down" if it does not yet affect to tears does not now rack one with pain The clarionet solo introducing the above song is admirably played by T Gilmer and nightly applauded The gem of the concerted pieces is the quartette in the second act, now always encored The chorus music is first rate, and as usual, highly creditable to the painstaking chorus master, Mr Faust It does, however, seem to the uninitiated that little pains might be well directed to impart more action to so large a body on the stage, and that, too, without marring the effect of work by the principals Is it always necessary to have them in line? The incongruity is particularly noticeable in the present opera, where Gypsy grouping would be picturesque, while military precision is absurd

THE WINSTON BENEFIT

On Wednesday evening Miss Winston and Mr Arthur Bell will take a joint benefit. If steady conscientious effort with consummate professional ability in their respective line of work constitute the *sine qua non* for claim to public favor, support and special acknowledgement then the Winston Bell benefit will be a brilliant event at the Casino The performance will consist of "Trebizonde" and the last act of the "Bohemian Girl"

Bessie Louise King has volunteered to sing for Miss Winston, and will play Zanetta in "Trebizonde" She will introduce songs and sing in dress with Miss Winston.

On Friday next Miss King is to take a benefit at the Casino The regular business of the house will be suspended for a few nights for improvements and Miss King will take that opportunity of testing the appreciation in which she is held here, and will doubtless be gratified by having a large audience

The summer opera season will open early next week with a very strong combination, and Miss Louise Lester who comes heralded as a charming and accomplished prima donna, will appear as the queen in the "Royal Middy" Miss Hattie Moore will also be a member of the company next season She has hosts of friends who appreciate her special talent as actress and vocalist. Then we are to have a lady new to theatergoers here, a Mrs. Dickinson, who is spoken of as an artist of marked ability with a fine contralto voice Mr Graves has already established himself as a prime favorite Last, but not least, Mr Edwin Stevens has been engaged He is a comedian *malgré lui*, and we may be sure of many a hearty laugh before the next season closes.

The orchestra will continue under the able direction of Mr Kindes.

Mr Gross promises the production of a series of operas never performed here, and also undertakes that there shall be no lapse of effort on his part to conduct the Casino in such a manner as will continue to deserve the substantial patronage which it has so far commanded.

THE GREAT DRAMATIC EVENT

The days of old the days of gold
The days of Forty-nine

After weary weeks of dramatic famine our play goers are to have a feast during the coming week Mr and Mrs McKee Rankin and their great all star company arrived on the San Francisco steamer yesterday, and will open at the renovated and redecorated New Market on Monday night in "49." Their engagement has been splendidly announced, and the great interest excited among theater goers, assures its ample success A company which embraces artists of wide and enduring reputation like Mr and Mrs Rankin Frank Mordaunt, D H Harkins Theodore Hamilton, J J Wallace, Joseph Holland and Isabel Morris, not to speak of Ray Edmonds, Miss Gilder, Miss Martle and the others, is certainly one of far greater magnitude and importance than any that has yet visited Portland and public anticipation runs high The romantic and picturesque dramatic portrayal of early California life, "49" will be given four nights and Saturday matinee, and the famous play, "The Danites," invested with fresh interest by recent occurrences touching Mormondom, is to be given on Friday and Saturday evenings The drama "49" is said to possess the genuine border flavor, strong poetic touches of human nature, a breezy, out-of-doors atmosphere and real heart interest McKee Rankin as '49 is said to be the ideal pioneer in dress, manner and speech, with artistic touches that make one feel to the uttermost the poetry and grace of heart that underlie his rough, weather-beaten exterior Mrs. Rankin, who as Kitty Blanchard was the pet of the Boston public a decade ago, has in her creation of Carrots, the merry madcap and the loyal, golden hearted girl of the mining gulch, contributed a work of enduring merit. The play is full of strong character parts, entrusted to thoroughly capable people according to all reports Here is an opportunity for play goers to show that they appreciate artistic acting and will support it. No engagement, with the possible exception of Lawrence Barrett, has excited so much local interest and the indications are that the capacity of the Newmarket will be thoroughly tested on Monday night. The cast of "49" is as follows

49 a relic of by gone days — McKee Rankin
Arthur Dennison — D H Harkins
Of St Louis
Tom Bradshaw — Chas J Edmonds
Known to his friends as Lucky Tom
Solomon Bare — Theo Hamilton
A general to country but dry as a powder horn and a total wreck
Colonel James — J J Wallace
A lawyer who never makes a mistake sir and never lost a case in his life sir
Anthony Cousins, his clerk — Chas S Ray
Old Ned — Frank Mordaunt
An old fashioned negro sah
Bedrock the General's partner — J Foster
Bar tender — Robert Murray
Colonel Broadstreet — G Reed
Chief of Vigilantes
Carrots — Mrs McKee Rankin
A red haired waif a true woman
Belle a lady she is — Miss Helen Gildler
Mississippi — Miss Lottie Hudson
Who brought em up
Mrs Dennison — Miss Emma Marble
Arthur's mother

THE TIVOLI

"Hearts of Oak" or The Mariner's Compass one of the most successful of all modern plays will be presented for the first time in Portland at the Tivoli theater on Monday evening The is in six acts with many beautiful tableaux and realistic scenes Among the most exciting is the great storm, introducing the life line shot from a mortar The old water mill with its working machinery is a very realistic effect also the village churchyard and many others equally interesting The piece will be cast with the full strength of the Langrishe company with numerous auxiliaries

AMUSEMENT NOTES

At the minstrel performance yesterday one, and by no means the least, feature of the entertainment was the singing by Mr Cranhill of a ballad the music of which was composed by Mr C C Dillenius of this city and which he has named "At the Making of the Hay" It is a beautiful melody, and will shortly be published in sheet form

The engagement of the Dan Morris Sullivan "Mirror of Ireland" company closes to-night at the Tivoli On Monday the company leaves for a tour of the Willamette valley

Business at the New Market during the week has been the largest since the Lawrence Barrett engagement last September The minstrel season closes to-night with an entire change of programme To-night the company leaves for the Sound

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The nervous system is not shaken by the use of Red Star Cough Cure

SKILLED MEN

Now come those who have had experience in any line of manufacture

WE WANT YOU

To come and see us. It may result in immediate [illegible] for you Take the steamer Traveler at foot of Morrison street Portland for La Camas W T Fare 70 cents D H STEARNS
Manager La Camas Colony

Fresh Salmon

Chas A Malarkey, corner of Fourth and Morrison streets, is prepared to fill orders for fresh salmon or [illegible] kind of fish packed in ice and delivered [illegible] in first class condition to any part of the country

Carriages and Buggies

Repainted, retrimmed and thoroughly overhauled in every respect Work guaranteed superior to any [illegible] on this coast. North Pacific Manufacturing Co, [illegible] and F Telephone No 220.

Sam. L. Simpson, Literary Bureau, room 5, over Alisky's, First Street.

Buffum & Pendleton, agents for the Lawton custom made Shirts.

THE FARMERS'

AND

MECHANICS'

200 & 202 First St.

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS

DEPARTMENT.

We have received for the last two weeks per Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line fifty-three cases clothing for MEN, BOYS & YOUTHS for the Spring and Summer These goods have been purchased during the panicky state of affairs and at our own figures

In marking these goods we have taken into consideration the Hard Times prevailing, the Scarcity of Money and everything else, and we can safely say that the poor man can get as much value now for $12 as heretofore for $20 In order to corroborate what we say we will quote a few figures, showing the vast difference between prices as they have been and what they are to-day at the

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.

24 Fine Black Worsted Men's Suits former price $12 50 now $7

24 Fancy Striped Worsted Men's Suit former price $13 50 now $7 50

6 Fancy Scotch Tweed Men's Suits former price $14 now $8 50

0 Scotch Tweed Men's Suits former price $16 now $ 0

24 Men's Fancy Cassimere Suits, former price $17 now $12 50

100 Men's Fancy Stripe and Check Cassimere Suits in sack and frock, former price $20 now $1

24 Fine Fancy Check Cassimere Suits former price $22 50 now $16 50

36 Velvet finish Cassimere Suits former price $2 now $1

100 Original Cents Suits in sacks and frocks, former price $22 50 now $18

0 Navy Blue Flannel Suits former price $1 now $ 0

150 Fine Cut-away Corkscrew Suits in black blue brown olive and wine color former price $30 now $2

Also a large stock of extra size suits ranging in price from $12 50 upward

100 Prince Albert Coats and Vests in Diagonal and Pique former price $2 now $16 50

SPRING BOTTOM PANTS.

Our Spring Bottom Pants are made to order by the very best mechanics and cut by experienced cutters

100 pairs Spring Bottom Pants former price $2 50, now $1 75

100 pairs Spring Bottom Pants, former price $4 now $2 50

100 pairs Spring Bottom Pants former price $4 50 now $3

100 pairs Spring Bottom Pants former price $4 75 now $3 50

100 pairs Spring Bottom Pants former price $5 now $3 75

100 pairs Spring Bottom Pants former price $5 50 now $4

100 pairs Spring Bottom Pants former price $6 now $4 50

100 pairs Spring Bottom Pants former price $6 50, now $5

1000 Pairs

CASSIMERE PANTS!

From $2 50 to $5.

THE ROUGH AND TUMBLE

Suit, patented by A Levy & Bros. of New York City for boys aged from 3 to 11 years; knee pants The fabric in this suit is guaranteed strictly pure wool free from shoddy or cotton and will not fade the seams being double seamed, will not rip, the pocket made from the best duck canvas, will not tear and the buttons fastened by the new patent process will not come off Prices from $2 50 to $7 50

We have Suits for boys of all ages from [illegible] to $6 00

Gentlemen needing our Clothing. [illegible] will please [illegible] our Button Boots and Congress Shoes

[illegible] Balbriggan Underwear [illegible]; Drawers formerly $2 50 per set now $1 20

The Popular Overall.

Blue or brown made of 10 oz [illegible] superior to any overall in the market formerly $1 now [illegible]

LEAN MEN, ATTENTION.

Fancy Trimmed Smoking Jackets [illegible] from [illegible] sold everywhere for $[illegible] [illegible] $4

Fat Men, Attention.

Extra Size Pants from $40 to 46 in waist, formerly $7 now $4 50

Farmers & Mechanics' Store.

WATCH THIS SPACE.

It will Tell You all About it

RECEIVED

TO-DAY.

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— IN —

Jerseys,
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Mantles,
Newmarkets,
AND
Children's Suits.

Exclusive and Choice Styles,

— AT —

OUR POPULAR PRICES.

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Co

SUMMER

[illegible].

Just Received.

GERMAN YARNS,
SAXONY WOOLS,
SHETLAND FLOSSES,
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
KNITTING SILKS.

— ALSO —

DOWN'S CORSETS.

OLDS & KING.

186 First Street.

Season Opens for Trout April 1st

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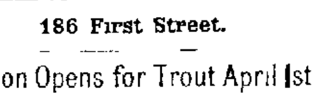
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CONSISTING OF

Abbey & Imbrie's best Kirby and Limerick Hooks, Salmon Trout Hooks Hooks on Gut and Gimp Fine Braided Linen Line, Fine Braided Silk Lines, Jointed Rods Abbey & Imbrie's Split Bamboo Rods Reels Flies Baskets etc

FLY RODS.

H. T. HUDSON,

[illegible] First St [illegible] Portland Or

Arms, Revolvers and Sporting Goods.

SEND FOR NEW [illegible] CATALOGUE

WAR!

Between England and Russia is certain It will not retard the business of Himes the Printer Will marked impartiality he will do the c[illegible] print all sorts of jobs in all styles and languages at hard times prices for all people regardless of age sex nationality color or previous condition and [illegible] the world to visit him at [illegible] Washington St [illegible] Legal Blanks Law Briefs County Work and Book Binding [illegible] exacting

T. L. HAWKINS Manager J P MARSHALL Cashier

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TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

A Safe Deposit Department

Connected with the Bank.

SAFES RENTED on easy terms.

Superior facilities for the safe keeping of specia deposits.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

We apologize to the many Ladies and Gentlemen who visited our stores and could not be waited upon during the great rush of last week. The success of this new enterprise surpassed our most sanguine expectations, and we are now better prepared to attend to all who may visit us. We have telegraphed East for the following lines of goods, and they are now en route for the

Farmers and Mechanics'

STORE.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Figured Dress Goods formerly 12½, now 7c per yard

Brocaded Dress Goods, formerly 15, now 8c per yard

Bradford Mixtures double width, formerly 22½ now 15c per yard

Manchester Cashmeres double width formerly 25 now 16c per yard

Dark Poplins double width, formerly 25, now 17½c per yard

Cashmere full width all colors formerly 30, now 20c per yard

Fancy Brocades assorted colors, formerly 30c now 20c per yard

Velvet Cashmere Plaids new and handsome, 35c per yard

Cocheco Suitings warranted all wool all colors formerly 60 now 40c per yard

Nun's Veiling light blue pink, cream, cardinal navy and black 20c per yard

Fine Cashmere all colors and shades, formerly 60 now 40c per yard

Extra fine Cashmere all colors and shades, formerly 75 now 50c per yard

Silk Cashmere Plaids the latest out, 60c per yard

Fine Silk Pongee changeable colors, very attractive 60c per yard

Black Goods in Cashmeres, Serges, Shoodah Cloth Drap de Royal Drap d'Alma at New York prices

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Colored Prints formerly 16 yds for $1, now 25 yds for $1

Indigo Blue Print formerly 8 yds for $1, now 12 yds for $1

Very handsome Gingham formerly 10 yds for $1 now 14 yds for $1

French Percales formerly 25 now 15c per yard

Sateens handsome patterns at 12½c per yard

4-4 BLEACHED COTTON.

4 4 Holmesville Cotton, formerly 12 yds, now 15 yds for $1

4 4 Wesamscon Cotton formerly 11 yds, now 14 yds for $1

4 4 Lonsdale Cotton formerly 10 yds now 13 yds for $1

4 4 Androscoggin Cotton formerly 10 yds, now 13 yds for $1

4 4 Fruit of the Loom Cotton, formerly 9 yds now 11 yds for $1

4 4 N Y Mills Cotton formerly 8 yds now 10 yds for $1

4 4 Wamsutta Cotton formerly 8 yds, now 10 yds for $1

SHEETINGS.

8 4 Pequot bleached formerly 25cts now 20cts per yard

9 4 Pequot bleached formerly 30cts now 22½cts per yard

10 4 Pequot bleached formerly 35cts now 25cts per yard

A full assortment of Table Linens Napkins, Towels Crashes Prices in proportion

150 Jersey Jackets all wool very fine, formerly $10 50, now $6 50 each

10 doz Black Jerseys formerly $1 25, now 60c each

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A full assortment of fine wide Embroideries from 15c upwards

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20 pc Nottingham Lace Curtain Net, formerly 20c now 12½c per yd.

16 pc Nottingham Lace Curtain, Net, formerly 30c, now 20c per yd

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18 pc Nottingham Lace Curtain, Net, formerly 40c, now 25c per yd

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84 Lace Lambrequins formerly $1, now 75c each

45 cloth, embroidered Table Covers formerly $2 50 now $1 75 each

42 heavy handsome, Ottoman Cloth Fancy Table Covers, formerly $3 25 now $2

36 extra fine heavily embroidered Table Covers formerly $5 00 now $3 50.

19 handsome embroidered Piano Covers, formerly $7 50 now $5 50 each

72 Turkey red fringed Table Covers from $1 upwards

44 doz Honeycomb and Marsaille White Toilet Quilts from 75c upwards

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

100 pcs checked and wool Shirtings formerly 25c now 8c per yard

300 pairs 10-4 white Blankets called very cheap at $ now $1

Last but not least a Tremendous Stock of the lowest and best assorted stock of Ladies and Children's Hosiery, ranging in price from 8c upward, ever imported to Portland

Our Dry Goods Department Closes at 7 P. M.

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Cor. Taylor, Portland, Or.

THAT WALTZ OF VON WEBER'S.

Gaily and gaily rang the gay music,
The blythe, merry music of harp and of horn,
The mad, merry music that set us a dancing
Till over the midnight came stealing the morn.

Down the great hall went waving the banners
Waving and waving their red white and blue,
As the sweet summer wind came blowing and blowing
From the city's great gardens asleep in the dew

Under the flags that floated and floated
Under the arches and arches of flowers
We too and we too floated and floated
Into the mystical midnight hours.

And just as the dawn came stealing and stealing
The last of those wild Weber waltzes began
I can hear the soft notes appealing and pleading
And I catch the faint scent of the sandalwood fan

That lay in your hand your hand on the shoulder
And down the great hall away and away
All under the flags and under the arches,
We danced and we danced until the dawn of the day

But why should I dream o'er this dreary old ledger,
In this counting room down in this dingy old street
Of that night or that morning just there at the dawning
When our hearts beat in time to our fast flying feet?

What is it that brings me that scene of enchantment
So fragrant and fresh from out the dead years
That just for the moment I'd swear that the music
Of Weber's wild waltzes were still in my ears

What is it indeed in this dusty old alley
That brings me that night or that morning in June?
What is it indeed—I laugh to confess it—
A hand organ grinding a creaking old tune!

For somehow or other I caught in the measure
That waltz of Von Weber's and back it all came
That night or that morning just there at the dawning.
When I danced my last dance with my first and last flame

My first and my last! but who would believe me
If, down in this dusty old alley to-day
Twixt the talk about cotton the markets and money,
I should suddenly turn in some moment and say

That one memory only had left me a lonely
And gray bearded bachelor, dreaming of Junes
Where the nights and the mornings from dusk to the dawnings
Seemed set to the music of Weber's wild tunes"
—*Nora Perry*

SWEET HOME.

A STORY

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE OREGONIAN

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS,

Author of "The Gates Ajar" "Doctor Zay" "The Story of Avis" "Men Women and Ghosts" "Sealed Orders" Etc

PART II —CONCLUDED

At this moment a voice which I can describe by no other word than *haggard* said slowly behind me

'Dr Ferm is she dead?'

'Yes, McAll'

'Quite dead? I don't want to look at her'

'Quite dead'

'You'll do everything will you? I—must go home a minute I shan't be gone long.'

"I shall wish to see you as soon as possible McAll'

"Very well sir Good by, sir'

"Good by, McAll'

I said this mechanically not turning to look at my assistant I was more shocked than by anything that had occurred in my professional life before and had not found my thoughts or their expression both seemed a tremendous duty difficult and delicate past belief

"I gazed into the dead girl's face long and searchingly Did I summon the corpse to speak?

Did I bid the soul to answer? I am a busy practical man not given to fancies What could the evasive elusive vanished spirit do with my unpracticed imagination? How should it find a vocabulary for one who had never opened the grammar of its language? Like most men of my calling what is called spiritual truth was the last thing that I had had time—or perhaps taste to think about Yet at that moment I found it not possible to believe that a dose of chloral had *stopped* the delicate complex of beauty and sweetness and unselfishness of hope and vitality and half developed joy giving and joy receiving power which we called Sweet Home

'Poor child!' I said 'Poor child!'

A little ashamed of the consulting physician for exhibiting an emotion in the presence of those whose emotion he was expected to restrain I turned to recover myself and found that Mrs Gumbrugen and I were alone Father brothers and lover had instinctively got themselves away and left us with our patient

Mrs Gumbrugen was an accomplished nurse she was accustomed to possess herself I do not know that I had ever seen her weep before and when she lifted her sturdy face to me streaming with tears I experienced a feeling almost of embarrassment

A general could hardly be more seized by the unexpected who found his aid in hysterics on the eve of battle.

"I was fond of her' sobbed Mrs Gumbrugen 'We all were And Jamie—'

Truly I suppose there is no reason in law or Gospel why an expressman with a double chin should not be known as 'Jamie' but it took time for me to reconcile these facts to my imagination or to stammer forth the phrase or two of comfort due as I must perceive to the mother of Sweet Home's bereaved lover This interval however was enough for the trained nature of one of my best nurses to regain itself and when Mrs Gumbrugen spoke again it was quite with her usual professional qualities of calm clearness and conciseness

She gave me the facts such as I asked for—no more no less—in her customary method and manner She turned her personal emotion out of doors and put herself on duty My command was her response and thus I had the circumstances, all there were—or all there seemed

At half past two o'clock in the morning Home Trust had called for help She complained of great indefinite distress, and seemed more agitated by it than she was ever known to be by the fluctuations of her illness The boy Pirky slept in the next room and she had tried to wake him but ineffectually, whether he didn't hear or wouldn't hear, probably Pirky alone would ever fully know Her groans had roused her father after no one knew how long a period of solitary suffering frightened and helpless he had fled to the neighbors for aid By good fortune Mrs Gumbrugen was at home and I dare say reached the chamber in less time than it would have taken a less experienced woman to get her [illegible] things on

Sweet Home was then quite conscious knew her thanked her kissed her and said she was glad to have a woman there She asked that Dr McAll be sent for and the baker roused one of the older boys and brought him with such speed as might be Mrs Gumbrugen had indeed suggested that I be summoned but the patient objected She seemed by that time dazed and stupid and the nurse thought her half asleep but she [illegible] insisted [illegible] for Dr McAll seeming to try to say something to the effect that he had been managing the case or that he was to be trusted but failing to say it exactly only making it clear that she desired and expected his presence

'He is a good doctor' she murmured once 'Everybody calls him so He has done me a great deal of good He has helped me very much'

Once besides she spoke quite distinctly rousing with some effort to say

"Tell Jamie——,' but what she would have told Jamie Jamie will never know The sentence broke like a sentence in a dream and after this she spoke but once again quite coherently to say that it was growing cold and she was afraid Pirky was uncovered would Mrs Gumbrugen go in and look after Pirky?

Dr McAll came He made no delay in replying to the summons but the patient was either far in sleep or stupor before he came. She answered his questions Mrs Gumbrugen thought, by signs or murmurs she was sure that no conversation passed between them It was certain, however, that Sweet Home knew him When he was leaving her she put out her hand and laid it appealingly upon his arm for a moment; then dropped it heavily upon the bed and turned her face away Mrs. Gumbrugen suffered herself to say that it occurred to her that the patient did not *want* to talk

It crossed my mind sir she wanted the doctor to stay but she wouldn't say or she couldn't say—not so much as that However he didn't

Mrs Gumbrugen thought that Dr McAll had not considered the patient dangerously ill He had stayed with her an hour prescribed for her observed the working of his prescription desired the nurse to remain in the room the rest of the night and asked to be called at once if there were any new symptoms His house was just around the corner opposite my own and the father agreed that somebody should sit up ready to call the doctor if needed again before the said hour at which he had promised to return Dr McAll said that Miss Trust was doing well and that she would sleep off her nervous distress he thought

'Do you know what Dr. McAll prescribed?'

He said chloral sir

'Did he happen to mention the dose'

He told me that he had given the usual dose—no a little less than the usual dose

Are you sure of this

Perfectly sure

He did not speak of a large dose in view of her great distress? Or perhaps he repeated the first one?

He said it was rather less than the usual dose and he did not repeat it

Did you stay with Miss Trust the rest of the night?

I did sir She slept quietly and I thought she was doing remarkably well I slept some myself sitting in the rocking chair

When and why did you send for Dr McAll?

At a quarter before eight And because I found her—as you saw I sent for you at the same time Pirky stopped for Dr McAll, and then he went for you I told him to hurry Understanding her condition I allowed my son to be called—it could do no harm and it was his right to be present

What did Dr. McAll say when he got here?

He turned round—like that!—and told Pirky to go for you as fast as he could go

What else did he say?

Nothing

Nothing at all?

Not one word sir He stood and looked at her That was just all He saw it was too late—we all did He never spoke one word more from the time he got here till he spoke to yourself Dr Ferm and asked you Is she dead?'

Now McAll, who should surely have been with me by this time, had not returned It was natural under the circumstances that he should be loth to hasten back to that house and with a sudden movement of the heart toward him—my pet student my dear boy the sensitive promising, conscientious young fellow whose mistake I could well nigh have taken upon myself if I might have spared it him with unbearable pity in my soul, I left the dead and sought the living sufferer

Dr McAll occupied a suite of rooms in a comfortable boarding house opposite my own house, his offices reception and consultation rooms were on the first floor and as I ran up the steps and was hurrying in to find him I was met by James Gumbrugen face to face He was about closing the front door and was exceedingly agitated

'I was just coming for you doctor' he said with a scared look 'They sent me Something has happened I came over to see McAll—for I wanted to talk with him about—about the case I've nothing against Dr McAll but I wanted to talk with him a little Seems as if he'd ought to known she was—the whole thing's been so sudden doctor! I she—I'd been courting her four years you know We was to have got married when Pirky grew up I came over to see McAll to ask him some question I wanted to ask But they wouldn't let me see him Something has happened Mrs Chipper sent me to bring you right away She told me to bring you and say nothing to nobody and I——'

I broke past Gumbrugen and dashed in McAll's landlady a frivolous merry little woman met me within and caught me by the hand with a clutch that made my heart stand still Mrs Chipper's face was one of those rudimentary feminine faces which never seem to have developed beyond the stage of cackling laughter It turned itself up to me blanched to the last vein [illegible] and cast into a mold of horror which seemed all the more horrible because she usually cackled.

'For God's sake Dr Ferm shut the door and keep Gumbrugen out Keep everybody out for the sake of the house Help me to keep it quiet as long as I can! Come with me * * * This way! And tell me what to do!'

She led me down the hall through a side door into the consulting room McAll was not there The room wore its usual aspect and gave no sign of the unknown tragedy which I had dashed in expecting why? to find. Folly! My nerves were overstrained, shaken I flung myself into his chair and opened a window and occupied myself with trying to conceal from the rudimentary woman the shock which she had given me But the rudimentary woman with absolute composure and that blanched, clay like face was locking the door—all the doors in silence and with a purpose in which the instinct of the landlady overcame every other human emotion

'Now' said she 'no one can come in. See here!'

I was sitting in McAll's office-chair at his office-table the table was littered with letters ledgers note books his microscopes laryngoscope a volume of therapeutics Gross's surgery and so on

On the table a piece of his own engraved professional note paper caught my eye Mrs Chipper without a word put her shaking little ringed finger upon the white page At the top of it was written

My dear doctor—

There he had [illegible] paused The purpose had [illegible] What had [illegible] upon [illegible] till [illegible]

'Now, [illegible] the landlady [illegible] with me' She led me with [illegible] word I followed her She led me to the reception room and with a [illegible] womanly sign of sympathy to prepare me for what we saw hid her frivolous face upon her hands and sobbed out such heart as she had

Lloyd McAll lay upon the floor His Smith & Wesson 28 cartridge revolver lay beside him half clutched yet in his outstretched hand He had come straight from Home Trust's death bed, locked the door of his reception room forgotten or omitted to lock the other [illegible] with his own [illegible] as he would or could [illegible] the muzzle at the base of the brain [illegible] When the report came the landlady (who [illegible] gentlemen were at their [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] He was quite dead when she found him

All things in this world can be measured estimated counted upon brought under law foretold [illegible] except the substance and movement of the spirit Of nothing on earth we can predict [illegible] the term [illegible] We know the formula [illegible] and calculate the relation of unborn generations to their means of subsistence in uninhabited lands Who has ever formulated human joy? Who has ever brought human suffering under a binocular? In whose crucible has the capacity of anguish in a sensitive—in what we flippantly and ignorantly call a morbid—soul ever been reduced to its chemical elements?

Who was to say what the soul of Lloyd McAll, supposing himself to have committed the ultimate blunder of his profession, at the outset of his young life, upon the patient who trusted him, upon the woman whom, perhaps (God knows!) he loved who was to say, I ask, what the soul of Lloyd McAll endured in those moments which separated his discovery of the facts from his method of escape from their corrosion upon his will power? If we compute the endurance by the deed where are our scales to weigh it? I for one have none

However that may be, Sweet Home was dead from a dose of chloral and the hand that had unconsciously done the deed had consciously done the worse and there lay the two that June morning past all philosophy faith or help And life and law and order and trust and obedience must move on without a tear across this ghastly obstruction and there was my poor boy to be cared for and Mrs Chipper to be managed and Gumbrugen to be sent home—and Dr Joe to appear and say that the consultation must come off at the earliest possible moment for the other doctor had his and had got to go—and like a spoke in the wheel of fate I turned to the next revolution

It was when I was hurrying back from the consultation to McAll's room that Mrs Gumbrugen stopped my buggy She was watching for me with her bonnet and shawl on

'I know you haven't a minute to spare doctor But I've got something to tell you I thought I'd be ready to jump right into the carriage I'll go over there with you if you say It'll save time'

Mrs Gumbrugen never wasted words or constructed scenes She had my could [illegible] as much as my probe had I took her in and took her there and shut the doors and before my dear boy's body, bade her speak

'I think it is time' she said, 'for me to tell you all I know'

'Very well, Mrs Gumbrugen What do you know?'

'Dr Ferm I shall surprise you'

'The more reason for doing so at once'

'He did not do it, doctor'

'I do not understand you?'

'Dr McAll's prescription was not the cause of Home Trust's death It is very sad [illegible] sir but not *that*'

'Go on' I said after a moment's hesitation

'Dr McAll should have waited' said Mrs Gumbrugen with some feeling either personal or professional or both 'before he brought this thing on us to be talked over He should have known that the dose he gave doesn't do *that*, if he had waited at least to consult with you or me he might have I think!'

'Poor fellow!' I said

'Well perhaps so sir I'm not wishing to be uncharitable to a dead man though I'm not so gentle in my ways as yourself, Dr Ferm and I am wrought upon I'll not deny it for Jamie's sake See here sir!'

She drew from her pocket a little bottle which she put into my hand It was marked *Hydrate Chloral*, and bore the imprint of a down town apothecary It was a strong solution The bottle was empty

Still perplexed or dull I turned the bottle over and over in my hand, hopelessly regarding Mrs Gumbrugen

'It was hers' said the nurse in a lower and gentler tone 'She did it'

'She did it?'

'Home took it herself Dr Ferm I have been uneasy for weeks I did not like the way she talked nor the way she acted I've seen too much of such things She's been a low spirited woman for a long time And the lower her spirits the more she laughed and the merrier That's her way She was discouraged about her health I think' added Mrs Gumbrugen with slow emphasis 'She had everything else to be contented with She was going to marry my boy If you please Dr Ferm the mother's [illegible] we won't tell my boy what I'm telling you If I can help it I'd rather Jamie wouldn't know Jamie was very fond of her——

'I found this bottle' continued Mrs Gumbrugen [illegible] the mattress when I came to do for her I'm convinced she took the chloral last night Maybe it was to get to sleep [illegible] it wasn't There's nobody to say I know what I think! She took enough [illegible] She must have died When she sent for Dr McAll I was a poisoned woman

And I gave her [illegible] myself At last I did not doubt it He did not do it

I turned with an awful yearning to the mute figure by the side of which we stood Had death no ears to hear? Had life no lips to cry? Was there in all science and all faith [illegible] or [illegible] or invention or [illegible] to [illegible] him under [illegible]

'Dead folk are dead folks' said Mrs Gumbrugen in a ghastly orderly voice 'It's the living have the worst of things'

* * * * *

I did not go home to lunch that day till the last moment It was not easy to go Come what might I would not darken the bridal look in those sweet eyes with the grim details of my calling This I was resolved upon

Perhaps I was right perhaps I was wrong but at least I began our married life in that way out of a full determination to spare her if and all I could No man knows quite how to make a woman happy in the wisest way, and years after I may have learned to reconsider this determination for her own sake But then—why we had not been married two weeks!

I went back to her slowly As I began to put those two mute faces behind me I perceived that it was still June—hot bright blossoming singing June It was noon and the walls that held what I had left cast no shadow upon the paved streets across which I moved When I came to my own front yard I found myself counting the bricks again but this time I finished the count There were 06

As I stood with my hand on my latch spray of the creeper [illegible] over stirred by the warm wind and seemed to observe me the perfume was almost sickeningly sweet Involuntarily I put out my hand and pushed the flower back

June home hope love these were in the world but was the world of these?

I went in softly she did not hear me at first She was in the inner room our dining room arranging grape leaves about the strawberries in a glittering glass dish her white hands hot against the red fruit She still wore the pretty morning gown [illegible] color so I saw [illegible] at her throat and waist As I [illegible] to watch her the long curtain blew again in the peaceful wind with a dainty [illegible] motion as if nothing harder or sadder than its pretty play had been done in our dear home that summer morning long

She was humming to herself below her breath not knowing that she was overheard and I made out she sang snatches of the same song which had [illegible] time in her happy thoughts since I left her all those hours ago

Beyond the sea of death love lies

Turning at last with the languorous sweet motion of [illegible] and [illegible] my young wife [illegible] saw me She stretched out her lovely arms and half in shyness half in rapture [illegible]

The soft wave of joy broke upon the shore of my heart

'Were you too late dear love?' she asked And presently for I did not answer could not [illegible] not answer—she turned and put her hand up on my cheek and said

'Happy Harlan'

But when I put her down and moved apart to hide my agitation [illegible] one in the very [illegible] of her joy [illegible] and passionate singing half unconscious that she did and while she drew the blind and gathered the green shadow into our cool still home and shut out the world and shut in ourselves and shut out sorrow and shut in delight and shut out all hard things and all cruel questions and shut in all blessed ones and all simple answers Then again I heard her sing

Beyond the sea of death love lies
Forever yesterday to-day
Angels shall ask them IS IT WELL?
And they shall answer ——

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ALTAMONT.

The Oregon Trotter, Victorious in California, Arrives Home

His Last Three Races at the Bay City and Oakland and how the Best Horses of that Section Were Beaten

Jay Beach, the well-known horseman of this state, arrived home from California by the steamer last Monday, accompanied by his wife. Of course his famous trotting stallion, Altamont, came upon the same steamer, having won for his owner every race in which he has been entered since going below One or two of these races have already been mentioned in THE OREGONIAN, more or less in detail, but of the last three which took place, there has been no account yet published here As they are worthy of note and will be read with interest by all horsemen, brief reports of each race are now given

TROTTING AGAINST A PACER.

An interesting event was the $800 match race between Frank Simpson's b. s. pacer Sam Lewis, in harness, and the b. s. Altamont to wagon, mile heats, best three in five Altamont was driven as usual by his owner Stories were afloat of the pacer having done trials in 2 25, and pools sold nearly even

First heat—Will but little or no scoring the two were tapped off, the pacer having the pole He was in the air when the gong sounded and continued to fly into the air every 100 feet. He did not commence to pace until the half was reached Then Altamont was seven lengths ahead and passed under the wire in 2 40 in a quiet jog

To say that everybody was disgusted is drawing it mild The idea of a scrubby pacer like Sam Lewis attempting even to make any head way against Altamont! The idea was nonsensical, and dozens advanced the suggestion that he be taken out and disposed of to some junk man Altamont's stock went booming, that lucky animal selling for $80 to $17 for the pacer

Second heat—The result of this dumbfounded the "sharpers" At the start Altamont broke badly, thus allowing Lewis to take the pole This he did and walked away from the trotter, winning in a jog in 2 28

Those who had money up on the race looked at each other in blank amazement. They recognized the fact that they had underrated the capabilities of the pacer, and began a wild, frantic endeavor to hedge Pools of $100, standing to win $12 or $18, were eagerly bought. The pacer now sold as favorite at $40 to $27 on Altamont.

Third heat.—The horses got away well together but the pacer commenced to break and continued mechanically so to do throughout the entire mile. Altamont jogged in at 2 33½, the pacer a poor second

A new driver was demanded for the pacer and Goldsmith, one of the best in California, took his seat in the sulky The favorite now alternated with nearly every pool sold. First Altamont would sell as favorite for $50 to $15 and the pacer would be the favorite at $60 to $20 for the trotter

Fourth heat.—This was hotly contested from start to finish Altamont got the best of the start and went to the quarter in a 2 24 gait. The pacer stuck to his feet and made it hot for the trotter The former commenced at the half to creep up, and at the three quarters was but a length behind Altamont. Down the homestretch they came, Goldsmith yelling like mad Fifty yards from the wire he threw the pacer forward and won the heat by half a length in 2.29¼

Darkness put an end to the race for the time, and, it being Saturday, the finish was postponed until Monday afternoon. Although the pacer won the last heat yet Altamont was the favorite in the pools on Monday

Fifth heat—Altamont took the lead, breaking and running about 100 yards from the quarter pole. He finished winner in 2 27¾ the pacer being four lengths to the rear The latter's driver, Goldsmith, claimed a foul on account of Altamont's running, which after much wrangling was allowed by the judges and the pools were declared off

In spite of this decision it will be hard to convince any one in this section who has seen Altamont trotting, that he did not win the race fairly Altamont seldom gains a foot in running and the time made is no better than he is capable of But against so good a pacer as Sam Lewis and with the additional handicap of dragging four wheels the entire race was something remarkable

BEATING FOUR WELL-KNOWN TROTTERS

It was a beautiful day at the Oakland Trotting park when the race between Night-time, B B, Moscow, Ed and Altamont, for a purse of $200, came off Of course Altamont sold as favorite in the pools at $20 to $14 for the field.

First heat—The horses got off on the third score, Altamont at the pole He broke just after getting to work, but came to his feet after running a dozen yards He at once went to the fore, where he stayed well in advance to the finish Moscow broke badly on the backstretch, but managed to make it lively for Ed to the finish Ed came in second, Moscow third, Night-time fourth, and B B. last. Time, 2.30

Second heat—The start was a poor one At once Altamont got into a pocket, and at the quarter commenced running and continued to do so At the three-quarter Moscow was way to the rear, while B B was in the lead, pushed by Ed Altamont finished first, but for running was given third place, the heat being given to B B, Ed second, Nighttime fourth Moscow fifth Time 2 28¼

Third heat—At the start Ed was to the fore At the quarter he was leading Altamont by a length, with B B close up At the half they were all bunched, Moscow showing up in good shape Down the homestretch they came, a pretty race It looked as though Moscow had the call, but unfortunately he broke when almost under the wire The heat was given to B B, Altamont second, Moscow third, Ed fourth and Nighttime last. Time, 2 28

B B.'s success for the second time installed him as a favorite in the pools, where he sold for $20 to $10 for Altamont and $5 for the field But as is usual in such cases, it is not always safe to guess the result.

Fourth Heat—After a dozen false starts the bell was tapped B B forged ahead, and at the quarter was leading Altamont by a length At the half he was still ahead Both were trotting fast. The remaining three were bunched, with but small hopes of making a winning At the three-quarters Altamont commenced to gain He trotted like a fiend, and beat B B by a head at the finish Moscow arrived third, Ed fourth, and Nighttime last Time 2 2[illegible]

Fifth Heat—Once more the pools took a turn, and Altamont again sold as favorite at $20 to $6 for B B and $1 for the field The horses got off on the first score B. B and Altamont went ahead at once At the quarter and to the half they were neck and neck and trotting a pretty race Moscow was trotting a good third and gaining As they turned into the backstretch, an approaching train evidently frightened B B, for he left his feet. Altamont won in 2 28½, Moscow second B. B third, Nighttime fourth and Ed fifth The race was given to Altamont, B B. second and Ed third

HAULING FOUR WHEELS AGAIN

The losers in the former race were not satisfied, and the owner of the winner was perfectly satisfied to try it again As this race was made up Altamont and B B had each the encumbrance of a wagon, while Moscow Nighttime and Ed were in harness

Altamont won the first heat without much trouble in 2 31 The second heat was won by Ed in 2 31½ owing to a collision between Nightmare and Altamont in which both drivers were thrown to the ground, but neither much hurt The third heat was given to B B on a claim that Altamont took the lead by running just before reaching the half mile pole time 2 30 The fourth heat was a surprise to everybody, being won by Moscow in 2 31¼ while Altamont came in fifth. The fifth heat was also won by Moscow in 2 34, Altamont second, Nighttime not having won a heat in five, being sent to the stables The sixth heat was a desperate fight between B B and Altamont They were so close together at the finish that it was impossible to say which was entitled to it unless the observer was in a direct line with the wire The judges decided in favor of B B, Moscow filling third place, Ed fourth Time 2 33 It was dusk when the horses were called for the seventh heat and it required sharp eyes to distinguish them clearly at distant points of the track There was another close finish between B B and Altamont this time Altamont being adjudged the winner in 2 37½ Moscow third and Ed last Thus seven heats had not determined the winner and the conclusion was postponed until Monday at 2 P M

This virtually decided the race, for when Altamont came on the track again fresh he quickly won the eighth heat and race

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It is perhaps not generally known that a large ruby is of more value than a large diamond Mr Streeter, who wrote a book about jewels states that 'the ruby ranks for price and beauty above all other stones. When a perfect ruby of five carats is brought into the market a sum will be offered for it ten times the price given for a diamond of the same weight but should it reach the weight of ten carats it is almost invaluable." With respect to the romance of precious stones the author just quoted tells a curious story about sapphires. A native of India loaded one hundred goats with these gems and reached Simla after a ten days' journey. Arriving at Simla he tried to dispose of them, but the value not being recognized he could not even obtain a rupee a tolla for them, which he would gladly have taken, being in a state of semi starvation He then proceeded to Delhi, where the jewelers, knowing them to be sapphires gave him their full value.

AGNOSTIC EVOLUTION.

PORTLAND, April 8, 1885.

In my last to the SUNDAY OREGONIAN, on "Scientific Theism, I endeavored to point out the many failures of our scientists to account for the facts of the universe on the hypothesis of scientific evolution as expounded by Huxley, Haeckel, Spencer and other anti-theistic evolutionists. I now propose, in this communication, to take up and discuss the second proposition then enunciated, on which scientific materialism predicates its claims for recognition, founds its agreements, and is the foundation stone on which the great superstructure of agnostic evolution is built namely, the 'hypothesis of spontaneous generation.'' It will be my endeavor to collate and epitomize the opinions, labors researches and discoveries of others in the realm of chemical and scientific investigation rather than to promulgate any dogmatisms of my own, hoping thereby to contribute something that may assist others in arriving at a just and accurate conclusion on this important subject. From the earliest dawn of antiquity to within two hundred years no one called in question the doctrine that under certain favorable conditions animals might be produced without parents The early Greek philosophers attributed to this form of generation all living beings which first peopled the earth

Aristotle maintained "that every dry substance which became moist, and every moist body which is dry, produces living creatures, provided it is fit to nourish them '

Pliny says, 'That which is produced without a parent, is of the same origin.'

Virgil's direction for the production of bees harmonizes with the account given in Judges xiv, 14, where the dead carcass or body of the lion is said to produce the honey, or bees So popular and so prevalent was this opinion, that so late as 1542 Cardan, an Italian physician in his treatise, "*De Subtilitate*," asserts "that water engenders fishes and that many animals spring from fermentation.'

Kercher, in his "*Mundus Subterraneus*," describes and actually figures certain animals which were produced under his own eyes, by the transforming influence of water, on fragments of stems of different plants

But in 1868 the celebrated Italian naturalist, Redi, was the first opponent that spontaneous generation encountered In his work on "Experiments on the Generation of Insects," he proves that worms and insects which appear in decayed substances are in reality developed from eggs, deposited in those substances by the parents. From this time the tide of opinion generally turned strongly against the doctrine of spontaneous generation But more recently the doctrine has been revived by Dr Bastian, who after a series of elaborate chemical experiments, in the "Beginnings of Life" says "Both observation and experiment unmistakably testify to the fact that living matter is constantly being formed '*de novo*' (anew), in obedience to the same laws and tendencies which determine all the more simple chemical combinations."

This announcement called into the scientific field a whole army of experimenters, and the highest authorities in biological science engaged themselves afresh upon the problem Any one possessing ordinary skill and knowledge can test these experiments for himself

Glass vessels are three-parts filled with infusions of hay or any organic matter They are boiled to kill germs of life, and hermetically sealed to exclude the outer air The inside air having been exposed to the boiling temperature for many hours, is supposed to be likewise dead, so that any life which may subsequently appear in closed flasks, must have sprung into being of itself In Bastian's experiments, life did appear Therefore he argued it was "spontaneously generated " But the scientists found two errors in this calculation

First—Prof Tyndall found undestroyed germs in the air inside the flasks

Second—Mr Dallinger found among the lower forms of life the most surprising and indestructible vitality—some germs almost refusing to be annihilated—they were all but fire proof

Prof Frankland, of the London royal institute, July 18, 1870, prepared a solution identical in composition to that prepared by Dr Bastian, and for five consecutive months subjected it to similar treatment. On December 20, 1870 Prof Frankland opened these tubes in the presence of Profs Huxley and Busk The description of the contents contained therein were found to correspond with that of Dr Bastian's, but no life was found in the tubes. The most powerful microscopes showed that the particles were inorganic, and that the motion exhibited by them was not that of life, but was that known as the 'Brownian rhythmic movement.' After evaporation and treatment with sulphuric acid, no trace of living substance was discovered

These rigid chemical test experiments have practically settled the question and closed the argument so far as science can settle any disputed scientific truth The attempt to get the living out of the dead has utterly failed

Professor Darwin in 'The Athenæum'' in answer to Dr Carpenter on his subject replies "Your reviewer believes that certain lowly organized animals have been generated spontaneously—that is, without pre-existing parents—during each geological period, in slimy ooze. A mass of mud with matter decaying and undergoing complex chemical changes, is a fine hiding places for obscurity of ideas But let us face the problem boldly He who believes that organic beings have been produced during each geological period from dead matter must believe that the first being thus arose There must have been a time when inorganic elements alone existed in our planet. Let any assumption be made, such as the reeking atmosphere was charged with—carbonic acid, nitrogenized compounds, phosphorous, etc. Now is there a fact or a shadow of a fact, supporting the belief that these elements, without the presence of any organic compounds, and acted upon by known forces, could produce a living creature? At present, it is to us a result absolutely inconceivable '

Professor Huxley (Ency Brit. subject, "Biology ") says "The present state of knowledge furnishes us with no link between the living and not living If the hypothesis of evolution be true, living matter must have arisen from non living matter, for, by this hypothesis, the condition of the globe was at one time such that living matter could not have existed in it, life being entirely incompatible with the gaseous state At the present moment, then, is not the shadow of trustworthy, direct evidence that abiogenesis (spontaneous generation) does take place or has taken place within the period during which the existence of the globe is recorded '

Professor Tyndall says "I affirm that no shred of trustworthy experimental testimony exists to prove that life, in our day, has ever appeared, independently of antecedent life These evolution notions are absurd, monstrous and fit only for the intellectual gibbet in relation to the ideas concerning (dead) matter evolving organized life ''

"All really scientific experience tells us that life can be produced from a living antecedent only " Unseen universe Whoever recalls to mind the lamentable failures of all attempts made very recently to find a valid support for the *generatio æquivoca* in the lower forms of transition from the inorganic to the organic world will feel it doubly serious to demand that this theory, so utterly discredited should be in any way accepted as the basis of all our views of life

Dr Rudolf Virchow the great champion of agnostic evolution the [illegible] Haeckel is frank enough to admit [illegible] most naturalists even at the present day are inclined to give up the attempt at a natural explanation [illegible] origin of life [illegible] creation

With respect to spontaneous generation while admitting that there is no experimental evidence in its favor Professor Haeckel denies the possibility of disproving it and [illegible] that the assumption that it has occurred is a necessary part of the doctrine of evolution From his work on Natural History and Creation we may summarize the whole system of agnostic evolution in two short propositions

First — That the earliest organisms were the natural product of the interaction of ordinary inorganic matter and force

Second—That all the forms of animal and vegetable life including man himself with all his special and distinctive faculties have been slowly but successively and gradually developed from the earliest and simplest organisms

The first of these propositions has certainly been answered [illegible] by the authorities referred to in discussing the subject of spontaneous generation, and these authorities might have been multiplied almost *ad infinitum* The second proposition we must reserve for future discussion
W I W ST

Diplomatically as well as politically Mr Phelps was a strange blunder He is sent to a country which never heard his name until [illegible] as a public man, and which knows him only as the counsel of the most [illegible] piece of sharp practice—to call the Emma mine affair by the mildest name—performed on Englishmen in New York But it is well known that Mr Cleveland was inclined to appoint Mr Thurman Bayard's exertions alone prevented it.—New York World.

YOUNG CEYLON.

American Missionaries among the "Subjects of Satan"

The Progress of the Buddhists—Observations on Oriental Morals and Religion—The Healthy Growth of Ceylon.

One who has been brought up under the Christian ideas of salvation by imputed merits, however much he may have modified these, finds it difficult to appreciate the exactness of the moral weights and measures by which the Buddhists and Hindus generally regulate their conduct. The Buddhist lives every hour under the conception of a personal record in which his merits and demerits are unerringly entered. The religious aim of his life is to add to the column of his meritorious thoughts, words and deeds, and keep small the column of his demerits. This thought and aim is ever present. One day when I was with Judge Arunachalam, a prominent official, in a peasant village in Ceylon, where a crowd surrounded us, he gave them a little address in their own tongue in which my claims to their kindness were no doubt overstated The humble villagers gladly showed me their ways of living and working Before leaving I placed a small coin in the hand of a babe held in the arms of its mother presently the child fretted a little, and the woman spoke to it softly a few words that said, as I afterwards learned, "Why should you fret when you have just received a gift from a meritorious hand?" Her word "meritorious" was strictly religious and referred to the statement that my friend had indulgently made concerning me In these smallest affairs the considerations of merit and demerit are never out of their thoughts

Although the Christian doctrine of vicarious merits opens an impassable abyss between the Oriental mind and Christianity, both Hindus and Buddhists are easily inclined toward loving and reverential views of Christ. The late Kehub Chunder Sen used to say that Christ could take possession of India so soon as he laid aside his hat and boots. The Christ of India must not be a European but an Oriental figure. There are, indeed, traces of a time when Christ was welcomed in India and in Ceylon On the walls of the Buddhist temple at Kandy I was startled by finding the picture of a fiery hell in which the chief figure was one of benign countenance nailed to a cross. He was not there for punishment, but for mercy, the sufferers were kneeling to him, with clasped hands, as if he had descended for their deliverance If the origin of that picture could be traced it might be associated with the apostolate of Mani in Persia and India, whither he bore that conception of Christ which the Orientals received with welcome, but for which the Gnostic was flayed alive on his return from the east. The Manichæan Christ is not unlike Buddha in many respects, and there is reason to suspect that the few Buddhists who are persuaded by missionaries to call themselves Christians rarely alter their old fundamental beliefs The belief of the Brahmans is that no Hindu has ever been really converted to Christianity, professions of that kind being always due to self-interest. It is said that an English agent, engaged in collecting religious statistics inquired of a venerable man in one of the Indian cities how many Christians there were in the place. The old man asked 'Have you found out how many English officials there are in this city?'' "Yes," said the agent, "just ten " "How many Hindu servants have they?" "Two each!" "Then there are just twenty Christians in the place " However true that may be of India, it is probably not true of Buddhist countries. In Ceylon, at any rate, Catholicism has taken on many of the characteristics of Buddhism and the ignorant do not find the differences between the two very great, and as Buddhism is the more tolerant, the brilliant Portugese services, unqualified by any dogmatic scheme comprehensible to the Buddhist mind, can exercise their attractions pretty freely That the Catholics do not accomplish more in Ceylon, is owing to their loss of the old Jesuitical instinct of being all things to all men They have thrown down that ladder by which they climbed to their present position When I arrived in Ceylon there was much excitement about an attack that had just been made by the Catholics upon a Buddhist procession A bit of what was supposed to be the alms-bowl of Buddha, found near Bombay, having been presented to the Buddhists of Colombo, they were bearing it to a new shrine when they were attacked The Catholics declared that the Buddhists were mimicking their own processions, and carrying aloft a crucified ape The investigation that followed proved that the Buddhists were following usages older than the Christian era. The suspicions of the Catholics that they were imitated confirmed the remark a Buddhist priest made to me, that Christians are not generally aware of the real origin of many of their rites and ceremonies St. Augustine, observing the correspondence of early Christian and pagan ceremonies, said 'Satan is God's ape ' There appears to have been a similar notion behind the recent riots at Colombo and it is even possible that some echo of St Augustine's word may be in the wild accusation about the 'crucified ape ' However this may be, no one that attends services in a Buddhist temple, and observes the holy water, shrines relics, perpetual lamps, altar bells, rosaries and liturgies intoned by shaven celibates in embroidered vestments will easily believe that the Buddhist and Catholic forms are independent developments If the Roman Catholics recognized instead of resenting these similarities, they might have some hope of [illegible] the Singhalese They seem inclined rather to carry on their propaganda by appeals to popular superstition

Mr Olcott is already famous as president of the Theosophical Society which in Ceylon, is affiliated with Buddhism, recognizing the sacerdotal supremacy of the priest of Adam's peak Were he not involved with the 'phenomena' claimed by Theosophy — Spiritualism with burnt-cork complexion and turban—this ingenious American might have accomplished much among the Buddhists of Ceylon As it is, he has shown the English missionaries and administrators how open the Oriental mind and heart are to influences representing the new knowledge that the west has attained concerning the east, and attended with sympathy Notwithstanding the translation of the sacred books of the east, and the universal recognition of their treasures in the universities of Europe and America, notwithstanding the circulation of Arnold's "Light of Asia," notwithstanding the fact that, as the late Dean Stanley put it, the name of Sakya Muni has become in England second to but one other, the average missionary goes on pronouncing these Oriental religions and their books mere idolatry and diabolism, and the government official too generally deals with these people as inwardly subjects of Satan No wonder that one or two clever Americans, imbued with the new spirit that Max Muller and other Orientalists have awakened, appearing in the east with homage to the source of all great religions, have gathered more adherents in five years than the missionaries have in five centuries.

I cannot, however, think that the Singhalese are likely to be benefited morally either by the missionaries or by the Theosophists. Happy, kind to one another, affectionate, content with little, they might well instruct the white people who dwell with them in what Shakespeare calls "the blessedness of being little " The Christian world generally has derived its notion of the Singhalese from Heber's famous hymn, and think of Ceylon as a place

Where every prospect pleases
And only man is vile

The Singhalese explanation of the lines is that the good bishop was cheated by a Moslem or Jewish jeweler into buying a bit of glass for a sapphire However that may be I have no doubt since visiting Ceylon, that in any one of the great cities of Christendom where that hymn is sung there is more crime and vice in one week than Ceylon knows in the course of a year But the influence of English thought and science upon Young Ceylon is already manifest The chief priest looked upon it with calm scepticism 'The world, he said, 'progresses to a certain point and then goes back again That is the cycle Why roll a stone up a hill if it must roll down again Buddha says [illegible] of this ceaseless ebb and flow ' I urged that ebb and flow never left the coast quite the same but the priest saw that all the changes were but ebb and flow The changes of Buddhism are however, quite visible In a note that I have from Mr Rhys Davies who knows the religion in Ceylon, he says 'There is a very general and remarkable movement during the last four or five years among the Buddhists there in the direction of revival of a better and fuller understanding of the evolutionary and moral points of the creed which rest on truth ' Among these signs I may [illegible] is the success of a society founded, I believe, by Mr Rhys Davids himself for the printing of Buddhist scriptures in Roman type Many Buddhists have joined this society which is really for diffusing their sacred literature They have also founded a society for criticising Christianity and defending their moral and religious ideas They have already begun to publish a weekly paper in English to represent this spirit In Colombo I met a large number of these young men, all Singhalese and mainly Buddhists, at the first anniversary festival of a society in which Buddhists, secularists and some who are inclined to Theosophy are united by a common hope of developing from within some higher faith and hope than any offered them by alien religions. Although this movement has not been officially recognized by the Buddhist church, it has the sympathy of eminent priests,
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York Tribune.

CHRISTIAN

The New Movement in the
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From the Phila

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n the whole, my conclusion ... t although there is much new wine ... lon, and of a fine quality, ... a bottle to hold it securely ... t affects but few, and the masses ... g time gather to the temples ... n to know that what they hear ... the pictured walls is mainly ... aken in them poetical ideas and ... ral sentiments. There is not ... t an enlightened Christian mother ... her child—whether of humility ... rity or self-denying character— ... ually impressed by the Singhalese ... he sweet fable concerning the ... ose sublime form is everywhere ... nsfigured repose, or some parable ... n his lips.—Moncure D. Conway ... k Tribune

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIS

New Movement in the Church of ...
What it Signifies.

From the Philadelphia Times.

... is commonly supposed that socialism ... another name for anarchy, ... tely connected with it. Professor ... n Samuel Simon to Henry George, ... pains to denounce Christianity ... r views. Now, both these ideas ... The opposition of socialists to ... probably given rise to the belief ... enemies of law and order. Outrages ... se are attributed to them, and ... e as almost cause and effect. A ... sons will not take the trouble to ... subject, and jumble up socialism, ... amitism, Fenianism and every ... social revolution together. It is ... a recent book published by a ... n clergyman, the Abbe Winterer, ... this confused theory as if it were ... t. He regards socialism as ... te religion. He does not ... te between socialistic democracy ... y the voice of the people seeking ... ress of grievances and using ... as potent allies, and that other ... based upon materialism and ... eism, liberalism and the sciences, ... e, supply it with arms, and with ... oot the religious sentiment. ... end this precious treasure of ... appointed teachers of religion ... g been seen by profound thinkers ... oning said years ago "A new ... the church has no longer to deal ... nts and princes, but with the ... ple. Whether we will or no, ... rk, and for this work we need a ... a new law of life. The refined, ... inking character of calm and ... l not stand the brunt of modern ... his conclusion was arrived at ... l still more recently in England. ... are that socialism is a growing ... no longer be ignored or frowned ... estion was how to make the best of ... ld not but know that socialism ... herents in Christian countries. ... the case if there was anything ... onistic between socialism and ... fact, there is not—the former ... latter. It is a fruit of the gospel, ... iled. At the outset it arose from ... produced by the sight of the contrast ... between the actual economical ... iety and a certain ideal of justice ...

Hence a desire arises to do away ... trast by radical social reforms. ... hing opposed to the spirit of Christ ... this. Hence, say the Roman Catholic ... rman Lutherans and the Anglicans, ... nifestly our duty to range ourselves ... e of the working classes and try ... ir effort to gain reform into wholesome ... s. We see the almost passionate ... h of wealth every day increasing ... he poor. We see the world sharply ... f into two classes, the wealthy ... ble, and as there is a constant ... y in vast multitudes of half-starved ... wing reckless because they see no ... look, we, as ministers of law and ... ur duty to endorse socialism as a ... ans of redressing their grievances. ... Christian is more logical than the ... former believes that the existing ... d amelioration, and labors to ... latter declares that the actual ... ge is necessary, the result of ... nable to natural laws. Christian ... es an eminently practical form, ... h the individual, not the community. ... he small band of English clergymen ... d of this movement, chiefly Rev. ... ilam and Rev. Mr Stanton, have ... elf among the extreme poor, and ...

But it has been by coming down ... l, in throwing aside the starch of ... alism and hesitating not to plunge ... y quagmire of moral pollution if ... e stray, tattered coin of humanity ... ked up. The society protests in the ... manity and decency against the fact ... ses of most gentlemen in England ... er lodged than the working classes. ... h statistics that show that this ... wding is consequent on the high ... osition to drive the poor into holes ... s. They show that the foulest ... dishonesty are the necessary result ... increasing the pauper and criminal ... the nation and consequently ... y intend, at the risk of being ... ues, to favor all legitimate ... s, platform and pulpit. They say ... he church of England has long ... n the people, and, as disestablishment ... ainty of the near future, we are ... taking side with the people against ... tocracy and plutocracy.

f course conservatives of the old ... those reasonings. But one of ... uments is a fallacy. Socialism is ... ailment of the body politic— ... ch, like measles, may be even ... ect health. It will extend and ...

It has been so in the past. ... chs there have been great social ... n the sufferings of the people ... portable. Recall the Jacquerie ... Jack Cade and Chartist riots ... the peasant war in Germany. ... time the condition of the working ... h improved, yet the malady ... nounced. Misery, therefore, is ... e, but the contrast between the ... real.

at which diffuses it and lends ... berty and political rights in the ... l, the extension of the knowledge ... nce and political economy, finally, ... unbroken communication ... ghout the world, railroads, the ... press. When some one leader starts ... n the danger is remedied by ...

But when the masses are moved ... ound fermentation it can not be ... emoving one man here and there, for ... speedily start up to take their place. ... e "radical parsons," though opposed ... ich and powerful, are sure to win ... es of the poor. The church must ... f old be the bulwark against ... y sort and foremost to encourage ... ment for the elevation and improvement ... he race. Because we believe that ... s the power of doing this we ... levated form of socialism is strictly ... with its spirit. As Emanuel Fichte ... istianity has in itself a renovating ... h few suspect. Till now it has ... d on individuals and indirectly ... through them. But whoever has ... d its interior action, either as a ... pendent thinker, will admit that ... become the internal organizing ... ety, and then it will be revealed ... d in all the profundity of its ... n all the plenitude of its benediction."

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ebb Hayes, the oldest son of ... ee, is practicing law in Toledo.

A LOST TRAGEDIAN.

A Brilliant Actor who Lies Down Beneath the Broad Pacific

... Coleman, the English Actor, Tells of his Old Friend Gustavus Vaughn Brooke

Old play-goers still talk with admiration of Gustavus V. Brooke, whose meteoric career is a part of the history of the stage in England, in America and in Australia. It is thirty-three years since Brooke made his appearance at the Walnut Street theater as Sir Giles Overreach, and those who were boys then have not forgotten the impression he made on them. In the current number of *Longman's Magazine*, John Coleman, the English actor, gives a very interesting sketch of Brooke and his fortunes and misfortunes.

Born in Dublin about half a century ago and educated at Trinity college, he became stage-struck while yet a boy, obtaining an introduction to the manager of the Theater Royal, and persuaded that autocratic personage to permit him to attempt William Tell and [illegible] which he had seen Macready act. It is [illegible] to say that the poor [illegible] failed signally. [illegible] however, gave sufficient indications of promise to encourage him to hope that he might ultimately become an actor. Soon after he [illegible] "shouting" at the Vic [illegible] hour of his opening. Subsequently he went into [illegible] as Virginius. [illegible] the country, got an engagement upon the [illegible] in the Great Northern Circuit, which opened the doors of all the great theaters to him. He soon emerged from the crowd, and while still a youth was received as a sort of [illegible] in Manchester, Liverpool and other large towns.

When I first met him in Manchester there were three theaters there—the newly erected Theater Royal, at that time considerably in advance of any theater of its size in or out of London; the old Queen's theater (where I was acting), and a wooden edifice, which had been converted from a circus into what was called the City theater.

Probably all the actors, and all the amateurs calling themselves actors, now engaged in the various metropolitan theaters put together could not form three companies as efficient as the three companies at that time acting in Manchester. The best one by many degrees was that which appeared at the wooden theater. The principal members of this troupe were Gustavus Vaughan Brooke, "Lord Fooping[illegible]," Browne (the greatest and most active satiric comedian I have ever seen in my life), William Davidge, Henry Bedford and Sam Emery.

A fortnight or three weeks after this occurrence, in going home one night, I met Mr James Browne and Mr Barry Sullivan (then leading actor at the Theater Royal) and adjourned with them to the tavern immediately opposite the City theater. Our principal topic of conversation was the arrest of Brooke as he was going on the stage that night. It was his benefit and the manager had been obliged to get him out of durance to enable him to keep faith with the public. While we were discussing the incident a row was heard outside and a handsome young fellow entered the room in animated altercation with a cabman about his fare. The stranger, who spoke with a delicious Dublin brogue, was fair complexioned, with an oval face, fair hair and blue eyes. He stood about five feet ten or higher, was broad-chested, straight as a dart and apparently was about five-and-twenty or thirty years of age. His dress was peculiar to eccentricity. He wore a drab cloth overcoat with a cape, a large blue silk muffler was twisted carelessly round his neck and a white hat was perched on one side of his head. Although I had never seen him in my life, I felt instinctively this must be Brooke. I was not left long in doubt upon the subject, for when he came to our end of the room Sullivan introduced us to each other, and a delightful time we had of it till we broke up about 2 in the morning. Brooke and I had many common points of interest—notably, one. Three years before he had been in an engagement at Kilkenny, and the pecuniary outlook was so hopeless that, being unable to pay his lodgings, he had been turned out and was compelled to take up his quarters in the dressing room at the tumble-down old theater, which was over a stable. Two years afterward I passed through the same ordeal in the same locality and we laughed heartily enough as we compared notes.

After this I read with interest in the newspapers of his debut as Othello at the Olympic—then under the management of Captain Spicer. There was a very bad house, the audience were unsympathetic, not to say antagonistic, and the new actor made no headway at all until he reached the second act. My friend Walter Lacy informed me that up to this period Brooke took no pains to conceal his contempt for the cold-blooded audience. A happy accident, however, broke the ice.

The newspapers of the day teemed with accounts of the gallantry of the Emir of Algeria, Abd'l Kader, more particularly of an exploit in which he had rescued a number of women and children from being roasted alive, by riding through his blazing camp, sabre in hand, cutting the tent ropes and carrying away the poor creatures clinging to his saddle bow.

In the quarrel scene, as Othello came rushing down between the combatants, exclaiming, "Hold! for your lives!" as his scimeter swept through the air it collided with their swords, making a fiery circle in its flight. The picturesque grandeur of the action and the magnificence of the pose so struck a fellow in the gallery that he roared out, "Abd'l Kader, by G—!" This exclamation touched the keynote of sympathy; the house rose at it, the pit sprang to its feet, the boxes swelled the general chorus of applause, and from that moment the success of the actor was assured.

When he made his exit half the house got up and made their exit also, leaving Iago and Cassio to finish their scenes by themselves, while they (the auditors) discussed the new tragedian in excited tones at every bar within a hundred yards of the theater. From the commencement of the third act till the curtain fell upon Othello's death the play went like a whirlwind. Next morning the actor "awoke and found himself famous," and henceforth the little theater in Wych street was crowded nightly.

Captain Spicer behaved most liberally. Brooke's original salary was £10 a week, but after the very first performance it was increased to £[illegible]. Nor was this all; the management of Drury Lane and the Haymarket contended for him, and offered fabulous terms. He, however, remained faithful to the flag under which he started.

He was now the talk of the town and ran through a succession of his great parts with continued and increasing success. His admirers urged that he was the greatest Othello since Kean, that he was also the beau ideal of Romeo, Claude Melnotte and Ion. I confess that to me it is difficult to realize the idea of superlative excellence in such opposing individualities as Ion and Othello. As far as I know the only original part he ever created was Philip Augustus, in Dr Marston's noble play of "Philip of France and Marie de Meranie," in which Miss Helen Faucit also created the character of the heroine.

At the period of our intimacy his acting was, to my thinking, more distinguished by vigor than subtlety or refinement; but there was a noble ardor and a majesty of motion about him which carried everything triumphantly before them, and which I have rarely seen equaled since. In the artifices of the histrionic art he was pre-eminent; he "took the stage" like a king—indeed, his every movement was rhythmic, and was distinguished by a leonine grace conspicuously absent in the angular attitudes of certain weak kneed and wooden jointed actors of later days.

In Othello he certainly eclipsed all living actors save Edwin Forrest, who towered head and shoulders above them all, not even excepting the much-beslavered Salvini. In Virginius, after Macready's retirement, he remained unrivaled.

From the beginning to the end of the checkered and romantic career he lacked ballast and was always but too prone to be led astray by the latest sycophant, especially if the sycophant happened to wear a petticoat. Indeed if "shunning vain delights and living laborious days," his youth and high spirits led him headlong into the vortex of dissipation which surrounded and soon dragged him down.

Sometimes he sought relief from these ignoble occupations in rowing and boating. One day he rowed up the river from Earl's Wharf pier to Putney and back, a jovial dinner and skittles and other diversions followed; then it became necessary to "put on a spurt" to get back in time for the performance. It was his first appearance in town as Sir Giles Overreach. There had been no Sir Giles in London since Kean's day, and it was characteristic of the man that Brooke treated so fiery an ordeal so lightly. When he arrived at the theater it was long past the time of commencement; the audience (a densely crowded one) were already impatient. It was three-quarters of an hour late when the curtain rose, but the delay was condoned and he was received with unusual enthusiasm. He wore a new dress that night, the heat was overpowering, and he was in a bath of perspiration, arising principally from the hasty pull down the river. At the end of the first act he desired his dresser to strip off his singlet; the new canvas lining of the dress was damp; a chill struck to his lungs, by the time he reached his great scene in the fifth act he was totally inaudible, and his failure was as complete in Sir Giles as his triumph had been assured in Othello.

Instead of resting and nursing himself, he tried to fight off his malady with drink, but he got worse and worse, collapsed utterly and left the theater.

The managers of the Drury Lane still believed in him, sought him out, [illegible] splendid terms; he pulled himself together, forsook the accursed whisky bottle, attempted to retrieve his fallen fortunes. There was an egoism [illegible] that things were anticipated. But alas, of the brilliant and accomplished tragedian [illegible] remained only what George Lewes described [illegible] a leonine and furious man, [illegible] the melody of [illegible] magnificent voice which had once struck the [illegible] of every passion that [illegible] had gone forever. [illegible] remained [illegible] this organ [illegible] this engagement [illegible] miserable fiasco [illegible].

[illegible] new in these events. [illegible] Walton [illegible] in America [illegible] dispatched to England to [illegible] novelties to exploit in the states.

Upon arriving in town this gentleman [illegible] of course (for the subject was [illegible]) of Brooke's sudden rise and fall [illegible] occurred to [illegible] Gustavus was still a young man, but an enormous [illegible] and what he had done before he might do again. [illegible] the H—— late in the day he found the wretched object of his quest [illegible] for a "pot of four half" [illegible] explaining his business he met with [illegible] welcome [illegible] the unfortunate tragedian [illegible] arrived at the [illegible] Nor, [illegible] an answer [illegible] called for a pot of [illegible] [illegible] o'clock [illegible] The day after he was taken to a West End tailor and rigged out in the height of the mode, and a few days later to the astonishment of everybody Gustavus was to be seen every afternoon lolling about [illegible] among the fashionable men in the [illegible].

After a month's recuperation [illegible] and his mentor sailed for New York, where a series of engagements in all the principal theaters was speedily arranged. The tour commenced far away down south [illegible] agreed with Brooke, who [illegible] struck [illegible] immediately and [illegible] into fame and fortune, the first [illegible] ing a profit of £20,000.

He had left England a beggar; [illegible] three years [illegible] he had been expelled [illegible] ignominy, he returned in glory [illegible] hooted him [illegible] the stage [illegible] the loud triumph [illegible] engaged for twenty-four performances [illegible] forty-eight, to houses crowded from floor to [illegible] done.

His progress through the provinces was one triumphant march. [illegible] entered [illegible] in a magnificent coach drawn by four horses and driven by two outriders in scarlet; crowds followed him with cheers from the hotel to the theater, from the theater home again, sometimes making asses of themselves by taking the horses from his carriage and taking their place; the newspapers exhausted the language of adulation and editors and reporters bowed down before him as if he had been a demigod. Deputations of mayors and aldermen besought him to honor their towns by giving an additional performance; dinners and suppers were given to him or he gave them; presentations [illegible] were made "to the greatest tragedian in the world"—which, however, "the greatest tragedian in the world" had to pay for—besides which he presented tickets for the play to the deserving poor and their children, who in return were taught to pray for "father and mother and Gustavus Brooke."

While in Birmingham the Hon. George Coppin, the famous Australian comedian, manager and M P, saw Brooke act and engaged him then and there for two years in Australia and New Zealand at £100 a night, paying all expenses besides. This engagement was a triumphal success and at the end of two years Gustavus was rolling in wealth. By this time, unfortunately for himself, [illegible] read with Hall, and they parted company [illegible] worst day's work Brooke ever did in his life.

At this period he might have retired with forty or fifty thousand pounds, but in an evil moment he was induced to enter into partnership with Coppin in the management of the Theater Royal, Melbourne, and of a great public pleasure garden called the Melbourne Cremorne. The moment he went into management his luck began to turn. He had no knowledge whatever of finance and failure followed failure. Things got from bad to worse. He returned to his old pernicious habits; at last, having lost every shilling he had in the world, over head and ears in debt and in danger of arrest, he was compelled to fly the country. When he arrived in the colony he was received as if he had been a member of the royal family; deputations came aboard to meet him, when he landed there were crowds, carriages and horses, bands of music and triumphal arches to accentuate his welcome; when he left he slunk aboard at dead of night, like a thief, and lay hidden behind the smoke-stack of the London till she quitted the harbor. When he left England he was a man of fortune; when he returned, after an absence of seven years, he was penniless!

To mend matters, he had taken to himself a young wife (Miss Avonia Jones), of whose ability he entertained a much higher estimate than the public ever did.

During his absence taste had undergone a strange transmutation in the old country, and Charles Fechter was the fashionable idol of the hour; the criticasters had declared that he was the apostle of the future, that he had taught us how Shakespeare should be acted (with a French accent); that all English art was commonplace, old-fashioned, vulgar, and, indeed, defunct. These sapient gentlemen could not now stultify themselves. Fechter had failed miserably in Othello—ergo, Brooke must not succeed. Upon his reappearance as the valiant Moor upon the scene of his former triumphs, he was assailed with a general chorus of vituperation that was amazing; according to the consensus of critical opinion he was now vulgar, coarse, extravagant, scarce fit for a booth at a country fair. Indeed, a distinguished man of letters absolutely had the good taste to declare to me that the initials "G. V. B." ought to be interpreted "Great Vulgar Brute." Others went further and alleged that he was drunk upon his opening night! As a matter of fact, he had never been more sober in his life. For two months prior to the commencement of his engagement at the Lane he had lived quietly in the bosom of his family at Dublin, went early to bed and early to rise, and was in better form on the night of his reappearance in London than when he first won all hearts as Othello. On this occasion the public unfortunately were "as easily led by the nose as asses are," and they accepted the ipse dixit of the papers as gospel. Poor "Gus" was further dragged down by the failure of his wife, a young, crude, inexperienced actress, and his collapse was disastrous and complete. When he went into the country the bad news had preceded him and he failed nearly everywhere. At or about this period we met a great deal and he acted at my theatres in Leeds, York and Hull with varying success.

At length family matters took his wife to America and he was left to his own resources in this country, with deplorable results.

When we next came in contact with each other, by a remarkable coincidence we were both again acting in Manchester. This time the venue was changed; he was at the Queen's, I was at the Theater Royal. One day he called upon me and told me he was going to Leeds, where at that time I was building my new theater, subsequently destroyed by fire. He asked me to act for his benefit at the minor theater; of course I gladly acquiesced, and it was arranged that I was to play Othello to his Iago.

What I am now about to narrate could not possibly be published at the time of its occurrence, but it may not be amiss after all these years to chronicle a sad but remarkable event.

Upon arriving in Leeds to rehearse I saw no sign of him till the fifth act of the play, when he informed me that he had only that moment received the startling news that his wife and George Coppin would arrive in Liverpool the next day; the one was returning from America, the other was coming from Australia for the express purpose of re-engaging Brooke and rehabilitating him in the colony.

As usual, when left to himself, poor "Gus" had committed numerous indiscretions. Among others he had involved himself in an unfortunate connection and was quite unmanned in contemplating the situation in which his folly had placed him.

When I got to the theater at an early hour that night to my astonishment I found him (for we occupied the same room) already dressed for Iago. Except that he seemed a little more dignified than usual there was nothing remarkable about him; it was only when we got on the stage together that I found he was [illegible]. My impression is that had he been [illegible] Othello no one would have discovered his infirmity; indeed [illegible] going in the [illegible] tered the words of Iago textually, and was always afraid of being caught tripping with the text. The continued effort of memory muddled him and unfortunately let the audience into the secret. He stuttered and stammered and even mixed up his soliloquies in the most mal a propos manner. Instead of saying at the end of the first act—

[illegible]
[illegible]

he substituted the conclusion of the [illegible] the [illegible] act.

[illegible]

When [illegible] the public [illegible] were confused. Mr Brooke [illegible] wrong.

In the [illegible] The most [illegible] plats of white buckskin [illegible] fashion [illegible] When the [illegible] Brooke [illegible] [illegible] the impression [illegible] I had my [illegible] the word [illegible] at [illegible] theater.

After this I persuaded him to [illegible] I had arranged for Gustavus to be brought [illegible]

"I will do anything you wish me to do," he replied.

"Stand here, then," said I, "listen to what I am about to say, and, for God's sake, don't stir hand or foot till I call you." Then, in response to the call, I went before the curtain and addressed the audience thus:

"Your voices are very eloquent in behalf [illegible] this [illegible] pleasure, but the [illegible] [illegible] brought [illegible] achievements of the English stage. [illegible] great [illegible] I am sure you would [illegible] all the shortcomings which have [illegible] in this building is more conscious [illegible] that he has failed [illegible] who [illegible] for so many pleasures of memory, [illegible] brightest [illegible] in all human [illegible] I never see his face or hear his voice again [illegible] [illegible] cannot, will not, [illegible] for the sake of old times to give him one parting cheer, one parting 'God speed'?"

As I spoke the last words I stepped to the wing, and led him to the center of the stage. Then occurred a scene which I shall never forget as long as I live. The house rose like one man and greeted him with mighty [illegible] [illegible] A few [illegible]

Now this [illegible] the [illegible] part that [illegible] "takes the [illegible] out of me for the next day, besides which it had been a night of horrors involving superhuman exertions on my part to keep the audience in hand and carry the play to a successful conclusion. In addition to all this, I had to be in the express to London at 2 o'clock in the morning (it was now 12). The publication of this article at the period would not have been a pleasant welcome for the poor wife on her arrival in the Mersey and would certainly have put an end to Brooke's engagement with Coppin. The paper would go to press in an hour, there was nothing for it but action, prompt and decided, so as soon as I had got the beastly black stuff off my face I drove down to the office of the F——. The editor, who was a personal friend, had gone home. He lived a mile and a half out o' town. I drove without a moment's delay to Mount Valery. He had gone to bed. I knocked him up, explaining my business. At first he was surly as a bear with a sore head at being awakened from his first sleep, hard as nails and obdurate as the devil, but they yielded at length to my entreaties and gave me a note authorizing the sub-editor to expunge the article. Previous to its suppression they gave me a "pull" of it and it is somewhere in one of my scrap-books now. Assuredly I slept none the less soundly on my way to town for my share in that part of the night's performance.

And yet, if the article had appeared, perhaps Coppin might not have engaged Brooke for Australia. In that case he might not have sailed in the London. And yet those who love him best must feel now "'Tis better as it is."

I never heard from him again except once. I wrote him for my prompt book of Othello, which I had left behind on that eventful night. He replied, taking an affectionate farewell, but asking if he might keep the book for my sake.

Coppin engaged him for Australia and went on in advance to sound the note of preparation. The people of Melbourne were agog with anticipation, eager to forget and forgive and anxious for their old favorite to renew his former triumphs.

At the moment of our parting Brooke solemnly promised to turn over a new leaf, and I have every reason to believe that he did so. It is certain that for months prior to his leaving England he had been both temperate and abstemious.

His sister, who through life had been his guardian angel, accompanied him to Australia. They sailed from Gravesend in the London, the very vessel which had brought him home. The story of that fatal voyage has been told quite often enough and [illegible] better than I can [illegible]. Strange to say, however, I encountered in [illegible] Manchester [illegible] one of the survivors of that ill-fated expedition—who told me that poor "Gus" had endeared himself to everybody on board by his modesty and manliness. His sister was lying below, sick and helpless. At the last moment, when the men who escaped took to the boats, they urged him to accompany them, but he put them gently aside and said, "No, thanks; you are very good, lads, but I can't leave her." As they were moving away he said "When you get to Melbourne remember me to the boys!" For answer they gave a parting cheer. As they pulled off they saw him leaning over the rail, his bare feet paddling in the rising waters, a sad, sweet smile upon his face, his wistful eyes fixed upon them till the ship faded out of sight and darkness fell upon the deep.

That picture of the poor player standing alone, as it were, amidst the quiet crowd calmly awaiting death with the dogged spirit of their island race, is almost too awful to contemplate, even at this distance of time. Were they thinking of home, friends or kindred? Was he recalling his lost youth, his wasted manhood, or was he dreaming of the young wife whom he had left behind and who died so soon after of a broken heart? Did he see some phantom audience rising before him as the doomed ship sank beneath the wild waves that sounded his requiem? or had his simple faith in that supreme moment found shelter in the blessed hope that lifts the sinner's soul to heaven? Let us hope so.

His epitaph is "writ in water." Were it "graven on granite," had I the writing it should run thus in the lines of our great master:

Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it; he died
As one that had been studied in his death
To throw away the dearest thing he owed
As 'twere a careless trifle.

So best! Had he survived the terrors of that awful time, who knows what fate might have held in store for him. As it was,

Death [illegible]

[illegible]

For myself—because I loved him, I have paid this poor tribute to the memory of a man who never had an enemy in this world, except—himself!

THE GENTLER SEX.

Matters of Interest to the Wives, Mothers and Sisters of the Land

Notes of the Latest Fashions and Household Hints—Personal Matters of General Interest

[illegible]

I think that Disraeli [illegible] an old [illegible] [illegible] avoid occasionally laughing with him for his reflections, though not always just, are generally amusing. Here is a first budget of extracts:

Coquets give their blossoms to their lovers and the [illegible] to their husbands.

When a woman has lost one [illegible] she rarely [illegible]

[illegible] as well as the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] essentially change.

[illegible] woman [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to that of heaven.

If the women whom I have known I chiefly remember [illegible] for [illegible] them selves.

[illegible] respect a woman [illegible]

[illegible] his wife to church [illegible]

[illegible] to lose [illegible]

"A woman is [illegible] even of a [illegible]

Marriage is much like a [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible] woman wears [illegible]

[illegible]

"The word 'curious' [illegible] as well as [illegible]. Woman, in [illegible] of the world is a curious animal."

[illegible]

"The two most difficult things [illegible] paint a [illegible] running water [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for the fairer sex [illegible] young women [illegible]

"It is perhaps [illegible] that more marriages [illegible] since the woman generally [illegible] to get into [illegible] world, while the man is generally [illegible] to get out of it.

The great argument [illegible]

"A woman [illegible]

[illegible] when they [illegible] weakness [illegible]

[illegible] always [illegible] that a woman's eyes and ears are not all at the same side of the head.

If woman were by nature what she tries to make herself by art she would be dreadfully [illegible]."

GENERAL WALKER NEEDLESSLY ALARMED

Pittsburg [illegible]

General Walker in his census report expresses sorrow to see in the returns of the increased number of occupations open to women "a liability to celibacy." We do not see any particular reason to grieve over such a tendency, since the increase of paying occupations will also tend to making women happier, and benefit the best interests of humanity. An employment which keeps a young woman pleasurably busy and furnishes her an independent support is what every woman needs. From such a vantage ground she is far less likely to rush into a hasty, imprudent marriage for the sake of a home. This tends to good, for there is nothing so near hell on earth as a mercenary, loveless marriage. When women can maintain themselves independently, and are free to choose, they will surrender their freedom, as do most men, only when impelled by the irresistible force of a noble passion which holds full sway. Such freedom of choice on both sides will result in happier marriages, fewer divorces and children of a purer, nobler type.

Even at the risk of what General Walker deplores—a "liability to celibacy"—the ability and opportunity to maintain themselves comfortably and happily is an immense blessing to women and hence to the world at large. With a position that pays in comfort and cash returns, the question of marriage for a woman will have two sides to it. The pros and cons, as to the choice of a companion for life, will be more definitely weighed. The girls will be rather more chary of sacrificing a sure thing for a risky uncertainty. They will be rather likely to black ball the drunkards, the spendthrifts and good-for-nothings generally, and enjoy the pleasures of celibacy rather than a home with a man dominated by his vices. Every girl who is earning her $8 and $10 a week, as described by Nellie Bly, is in clover, rich and luscious, as compared with the poor, doleless, dependent society belle, who has to marry for a support.

The census may possibly be reduced by the independence of women and their ability to earn a comfortable support for themselves, but the prosperity and happiness of the people would be enhanced, which is far better. General Walker appears to think a great increase of population is desirable as an illustrative of prosperity, while philosophers of the Malthus stripe see in it [illegible] poverty, pauperism and crime.

An Episcopal clergyman, in a sermon not long ago on the duties of women, said that he had been pitied for having seventeen children. But he desired no pity; the whole seventeen, he said, had never cost him a pang. His wife might have told a different story. Now those children were mainly supported by charity. Nobody needs much information as to the hardships and sacrifices of the mother of those seventeen children on a preacher's pay. No clergyman's income, save perhaps that of Beecher or Talmage, could stand the strain of raising seventeen children. Hence, they were supported as paupers, though they were poetically styled "olive branches." Such a preacher as that is a man after General Walker's own heart. He would be a jewel for enriching the census returns. But most people endowed with common sense will ask how is a preacher or any other man to be justified in increasing, not only the census returns as to population, but as to paupers also?

A LUCKLESS LOVER

In his last book, "Society of Vienna," Count Paul Vasili gives a novel explanation of the remarkably retired life of King Louis of Bavaria. It appears that his majesty has long been suffering from the effects of love, and here is what the cruel count says of him:

"King Louis was wildly in love. With whom I will not say. One day as he was bringing to his lady, as common, unregal lovers do, a magnificent bouquet, he happened by accident to pass unnoticed into her little salon, where he found himself alone. Immediately he began to arrange the flowers in a vase. Having finished this delicate operation he started to leave, but just then saw his beloved one coming home in company with a young man. So he concealed himself behind a curtain in order to enjoy the surprise and delight, as he thought, of the young lady at the sight of the flowers brought to her by her royal admirer. Well, she came into the room, but not alone. Her cavalier was with her. [illegible] tears in his eyes, managed to crawl out unobserved. Then he cursed the unfaithful one, and swore that he would never again love and never marry. He kept his oath, and since that time if the unfortunate sovereign has lived in solitude and has become the dreamer that he is known to be, it is because he has long been convinced that reveries can sometimes give as much happiness as realities, and that they are as liable to be accepted."

FASHION NOTES

Tan and yellow kid gloves are now chosen for dressy wear by many ladies of fashion in preference to the [illegible] shades so long in vogue.

The fashion this spring tends toward ample fullness in the back, the long bouffant [illegible] [illegible] than [illegible] vests, waistcoats, round waists with belts of silver [illegible] velvet, [illegible] all of universal adoption.

[illegible] this season [illegible] velvet, [illegible] itself is formed of [illegible]

[illegible] its [illegible] [illegible]

French flannel, rough-finished [illegible] cashmere, and [illegible] are [illegible] for checked [illegible] goods [illegible] tweed [illegible] serges and [illegible] now [illegible] upon the [illegible] city, are [illegible] account of their durability for traveling [illegible] costumes.

The bodices to many of the new princess-ships of foundation silk are now very frequently cut low in the neck, while the second bodice above of lace or grenadine is high to the throat—a becoming and very pretty fashion revived and one exceedingly comfortable during the torrid days and evenings of July and August. The princess [illegible] in the back [illegible] fully [illegible] draperies which [illegible]

Many of the most expensive [illegible] designed for afternoon and evening wear the coming season, have their [illegible] waists [illegible] [illegible] the sleeves and the [illegible] [illegible] This plain [illegible] of making the waists [illegible] little [illegible] jackets, of either [illegible] dark blue velvet, [illegible] white waist [illegible]

[illegible] Russian [illegible]

[illegible] grains, Ottomans, [illegible] and heavy cords, and [illegible] are all imported among the tempting array of silks for the season. Light qualities of gros [illegible] preferred, [illegible] Ottoman silks to the very heavy Muscovite, [illegible] in vogue during the winter. Gros-grain [illegible] great variety of [illegible] The brands of the new gros grains [illegible] satin luster, and are exquisitely soft and [illegible] appearance. There is a steady demand [illegible] will be found more durable and [illegible] of fancy silks and satins now in market.

Gray, fawn, beige, all shades of brown from cream brown to the reddish and golden ones, deep rich colorings in Neapolitan and royal blue, wine reds, garnet, dark greens and black are all fashionable colors, but terra cotta, crushed raspberry or strawberry, and [illegible] however, is made of the new pale [illegible] yellow greens and [illegible] which have been [illegible] leaders of the [illegible] who were assured that these most trying [illegible] would "take" in America, the land of the blonde and the home of the fair. Not so, however, thus far. They serve most effectually in lending a refreshing and delicate vernal look to the shop windows in fine contrast to the dreary, drab state of things outside, but fall most lamentably short inside, in favor either in dress fabrics or in millinery uses for entire bonnets or their accessories of lace, flowers, ribbons or feathers.

An exceedingly rich and beautiful reception dress was lately completed, which would be a novel and graceful model for other less expensive toilets. The bodice and train were made of palest mauve satin, brocaded in arabesque patterns of rose [illegible] velvet of a deep violet shade. Down the front from belt to knife pleating of satin at the foot of the skirt, were laid folds of plain dark violet velvet, the center forming one very wide panel coming directly in front. This single panel was hand embroidered in colors of pale mauve, shading the heliotrope and violet, in silk and arrasene embroidery. The narrow vest front on the bodice was decorated to correspond. A bridal dress of white silk, with a panel and pleats [illegible] side of white satin, the panel hand embroidered or painted, would form a lovely toilet. A still richer one of satin, with panel covered with net work of pearls, beads, and chenille, would also make a most elegant dress for a bride.

A young lady recently ordered a pair of evening gloves of undressed kid three quarters of a yard in length. The person who filled the order made a mistake in the length, and the gloves arrived too late to change them. They were of a pale yellow shade, and as there was but a strap for a sleeve to the corsage, the gloves were desired to nearly reach the shoulder, which they did not by six inches or so. A younger sister [illegible] their dilemma by producing a long piece of pale ecru lace which she neatly fastened to the top of the gloves, setting it on nearly plain, the rounding edge of the lace making a soft and pretty finish at the top. On the under side of the arm, where the edges meet, she sewed two very narrow bits of ribbon, which she tied together after the gloves were on, thus keeping the lace frill firm and in an upright position above the glove-top. When done, the effect of the creamy lace upon the arm was far prettier than any plain band of kid, however long, could ever be, and everybody said, "Bless the stupid man for his blunder."

Many of the new sunshades and umbrellas are made of shot silk in dark blue and gold, green and cardinal, golden brown, and Van Dyke red, etc. These coverings afford more protection from a shower than does a parasol proper, therefore not a few economical persons purchase a sun umbrella for double duty as a parasol. [illegible] ecru, fawn and other neutral tones [illegible] with clusters of gay flowers in small figures are among the most expensive kinds, these lace edged, and lined with thin Marseilles silk. Others suggest an idea to those who have parasols a little the worse for wear, being covered with printed French muslin, ground [illegible] and cream and black nets with shot silk linings. Some are covered in this way. The transparent material is put on near the ferule as full as it can be gathered to look well; it is then drawn tightly over the frame and fastened securely to the edges. Lace of good width is used to trim, and a bow of bright ribbon is sewed upon one side if cream lace is used. If printed muslin covers the frame, then a knot of narrow ribbons, repeating the colors of the design, is fastened half way up the handle.

In millinery the season's models as thus far shown are remarkable, chiefly for their round close effects and the absence of anything bizarre or startling. Straw bonnets and hats are exhibited in all dark and neutral colors to match the costume, and for general use scarfs of surah, velvet stamine, dotted with velvet and [illegible] or delaine lace in all colors, are used to trim, in every case the folds or loops of the material being run through with gold or silver pins. In garnitures for handsome head coverings the importations are exceptionally rich and beautiful. In floral adornments no one but a bee could tell the natural from the exquisite moulded and tinted blossoms and delicate sprays of foliage which actually eclipse nature in their grace and coloring. Trimmings continue to be massed upon the front of the bonnet—a style very unbecoming to long slender faces. Soft puffed crowns are used with brims of straw, and vice versa. Flowers lead as garnitures, but aigrettes, bunches of feather tips, pompons, and medium length plumes are not lost to sight, and upon one or two very picturesque gypsy bonnets [illegible] with [illegible] braid crowns, garlanded with deep [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] witnessed at Vienna, April 3d, the annual ceremony of washing the feet of the poor. Twelve beggars had their feet touched with a sponge held by Emperor Francis Joseph. The feet were subsequently wiped by archdukes of the empire.

"BEAR SHOOTING."

Who Will Participate in the Hunting of the Russian Bear

Anticipated Battle among the Afghan Hills—Sikhs, Ghorkas and Hindus who Fight England's Battles

A political satire published at the time of the accession of the Gladstone ministry to power took the form of an auction advertisement. John Bull was announced as having retired from business, and was preparing to sell off his outlying estates, his army, his navy, and his possessions, and Mr. Gladstone was to be the auctioneer. Among the items thus specified was the following:

[illegible]

The point of this satire is [illegible] seen [illegible] Afghanistan, which is, [illegible] designated as the key to India. Mr. Gladstone, however, has disappointed his critics for good or evil, but the probabilities of "bear shooting" have increased remarkably in the past few weeks, and a whole crowd of hunters [illegible] a march to "Candahar" [illegible] for the purpose of keeping the game [illegible] a little longer [illegible] the neighbors who [illegible]

[illegible] the strength of England in India [illegible] put to a crucial test, apparently in the defense of the outer line of entrenchment, which English public opinion has conceded Afghanistan to be. The burden of this defense will fall on England's subject territory, and on her subject peoples. A glance at those in whose hands she has placed the gate of India will be interesting. An Anglo-Indian army is at all times a subject of interest. So many diverse nationalities [illegible] of different race are there mingled as to make the force an interesting study.

The sturdy Anglo-Saxon [illegible] fought field where none of the [illegible] [illegible] which made numbers of little [illegible] Yet these, while infusing the spirit of the conquering race and supplying from its ranks the main inspiration and the [illegible] in the enterprise, will be [illegible] battle as their fathers did [illegible] the world—[illegible]

First and foremost in the [illegible] will be found [illegible] [illegible] through the [illegible] [illegible] These are the Sikhs.

The Sikhs come of a famous fighting race which until within the memory of [illegible] whole district of the [illegible] full of patriotic ardor [illegible] a most powerful religious [illegible] races, withstood the advance of the British, and was only overpowered after a series of the most desperate battles known in British Indian history. Here is a glimpse of the Sikh as seen [illegible] Chillianwallah [illegible] British [illegible] fell before his onslaught [illegible] the Twenty-fourth regiment—which [illegible] Zululand [illegible]

[illegible] taking advantage of the confusion the Sikh cavalry charged on the British guns, cut down seventy of the gunners, captured six cannon and five colors. Twenty-seven officers and 731 men were killed on the British side, and fifty-six officers and 1440 men wounded."

At [illegible] a portion of the British [illegible] and repulsed with tremendous loss. At Moodkee, though the result was an important victory, the British suffered heavily, and at Sobraon, which ended the first Sikh war with a decisive victory for the English, the character of the fighting was most desperate. In the defense of Mooltan the same conspicuous bravery was shown. The magazines with 10,000 pounds of powder blew up, carrying 800 of the Sikh defenders into eternity, but Moolraj defiantly answered the summons to surrender by ramming the letter down the gun and firing it at the British. Beaten at last out of the city, he defended the citadel until the overpowering guns of the British had battered it into an undistinguishable mass of ruins. Then, with 4000 men he surrendered.

"These men," says the historian, "hard trained, stern and stalwart, looked as if they would have fought to the death in the breaches had it been the will of their chief."

Since that time the Sikhs have been on friendly terms with the British, accepted service under the flag, and during the mutiny did conspicuous service.

The dark story of native treachery and cruelty at that time is relieved by glimpses of heroic devotion and chivalry on the part of these brave fellows. Scores of English women and children found safety and relief from the murderous Sepoys by the sturdy right arms of the Sikhs, and wherever the European was found, there, foremost in danger stood the warlike Sikh fairly rivaling the Anglo-Saxon. To the high military qualities of the Sikhs it is owing in great measure that the war ended so soon, and their services were handsomely acknowledged by the commander-in-chief and the English nation.

The Ghorkas are the dominant people of Nepaul, whose history is clouded in mystery until 1768, when they conquered and consolidated the petty tribes of that district, and eventually became masters of almost the entire Alpine region of northern India. Invading Thibet, they were defeated by the Chinese, who had come to the assistance of the Lama, and for a short period were under subjection to them. The British, however, recognized their independence, and they easily shook off the Chinese yoke.

They are of Mongol origin, smaller and darker than the Chinese, hardy, active, enduring and unrivaled soldiers, utterly insensible to danger. They have no caste prejudices and are easily disciplined.

Becoming restless under the lead of different rajahs, and perpetually crossing the British lines for the purpose of plunder, the East India Company at last determined to move against them. The expedition which took place in 1814 was a failure. The British were defeated and General Gillespie was killed. In the next year Sir David Ochterlony succeeded in beating the Nepaulese at every point, and by the decisive battle of Malowe and the capitulation of Meer Sing, in 1816 the British authority was recognized. In the mutiny a battalion of Ghorkas mutinied on their own account, but the occasion [illegible] their insubordination. They [illegible] faithful service for the British. Jung Bahadoor, the prime minister of Nepaul, taking the field against the mutineers, under Lord Clyde, with 4000 of the little fellows, whose cheerfulness, valor and endurance made them great favorites. At the siege of Lucknow they greatly distinguished themselves.

The Sikhs, whom we have placed at the head of the native races, were successfully met by these little Ghorkas at the battle of Sobraon to which we have before referred. "The Sikh camp was defended by a triple line of works, one within another, flanked by the most formidable redoubts. The Sikh artillery had a clean sweep over the level ground between it and the British. The English went up to within 300 yards of the works, and, after pouring in a most destructive fire, the storming party, the Tenth and Fifty-third Queen's and two Sepoy regiments, rushed forward. They were repulsed with dreadful slaughter. The post of honor was then taken by the Ghorkas, who stepped lightly over the dead bodies of the fallen, and one of them, mounting on the shoulders of a tall Grenadier, flung himself into the Sikh defences. It was a terrible fight, but an opening was made after great exertion and the battle won, the Ghorkas fairly dividing the honors with the cavalry who rode in single file, led by the commander-in-chief."

These Ghorkas form part of the native troops brought by Beaconsfield to Europe, and in Afghanistan the Fourth and Fifth regiments in 1878 well upheld their famous reputation as fighters [illegible] the [illegible] of Ghorkas [illegible] follow the [illegible] into the famous fortress of Jellalabad [illegible] through that city preceded by their regimental pet, a stumptailed white bulldog, who is as much a Ghorka and soldier as any of them. The British rifles, whom they resemble in uniform, were very friendly with their brave little comrades in that campaign.

The Pathan tribes, which generally inhabit the mountainous region on the northwest frontier, are divided into innumerable clans, always ready to fight with each other, or to unite to pour down from the hills on the British possessions. Scarcely a year passes that the British troops or the military police on the frontier are not called upon to take the field against these hillmen, and the most trusty allies they can muster are the hillmen themselves, who, as in the campaign of Sitana in 1863, are ready to fight against their neighbors with the same good will as they would unite with them against the British. With the Afghan army are found some of the Ghilzais, who were used with good effect in 1879 against their clansmen, who interfered somewhat with the communications of the British invading army. Fierce in war and educated in plunder, they are yet endowed with a chivalry which admits of no warfare on women or children. When these hill tribes heard the story of the mutiny and were approached by the Sepoys, who wished to enlist them, one of the chiefs spat on the ground, saying: "Who can accuse us of having murdered women and children?"

The drama of Peshawur, which cowed the mutineers of that garrison, brought these same chiefs to the British side and these irregular soldiers taken from the hill tribes proved valuable aids to the authorities. The hills they inhabit have since the Afghan war been part of British territory and the former predatory tribes having been repeatedly thrashed by small expeditions, which, though rarely heard of in Europe, are generally pretty busy all the time, have become docile and their military qualities are being used by their new masters with good effect against their more intractable or not yet subdued neighbors.

The Sepoy, who comes last on the list, can show a long record of honorable service. Under this title many of the nationalities of India are enrolled in the British service, and without discussing their different national features it will be of interest to give the details of their organization. The idea of first using natives is credited to Clive, though before his time they had been successfully employed. Clive, however, best demonstrated their ability, especially when mixed with English troops at Plassey, where with 2000 Sepoys and 1000 British, he defeated an army of 60,000 men and laid the foundation of the British empire in India. Eleven years afterward the Madras Sepoys numbered 10,000, with three European officers to each batalion of 1000 men. The force grew till it now numbers about 2700 cavalry and 35,000 infantry for that presidency alone.

Bombay next followed in the organization of native troops, which now has an enrolled strength of 4000 cavalry and 26,000 infantry. Bengal, the third presidency, has a still larger force, 13,000 cavalry and 60,000 infantry. A regiment of native infantry consists of eight companies. The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, majors, adjutant, quartermaster and doctor are Europeans—generally eight officers to a regiment. Of natives there are eight captains (subadars), eight lieutenants (jemandars), first and second; one sergeant major (havildar), forty sergeants (havildars), forty corporals (naicks), sixteen drummers and 600 privates. The different havildars are known as drill-havildar, pay-havildar, etc., corresponding in every case to the sergeants of European regiments. Schools are provided and promotions are made from the ranks to the native grades of commissioned officers. The pay seems small when measured to our ideas, but represents an attraction to the natives, who eagerly seek admission to the ranks, which it is scarcely necessary to say is at all times voluntary and in some cases severe scrutiny is made into the character of the applicant. A private gets $3.50 a month, a corporal $5, color sergeant $8, second lieutenant, $10, first lieutenant, $17.50, subadars (captains), from $35 to $42, according to grade. Out of this pay each man provides his own rations and clothing, except one coat and one pair of trousers, but if the price of rations rule high the government pays extra allowance therefor. In cases of active service these wages are practically doubled, because the regimental market or bazaar can not always accompany the regiment, and the government provides rations, which, for natives, it is interesting to note, contain no meat, but consist of wheat, flour, rice, pulse, butter and salt.

A pension is given after forty years' service, [illegible] pay is increased, and the rewards for bravery in the field carry annuities which vary from $35 for a subadar to double pay for a private Sepoy. Special allowances too many to give in detail, raise the pay for all ranks a little above what has been stated.

The figures of the native troops (infantry) in the Bengal presidency (of 1878) show the relative numbers of the various nationalities. Forty regiments Bengal infantry (Sepoys), five of Ghorkas, six Punjaub, four Sikh, six Guides, etc.

The European officers of these regiments are men of average merit, but every inducement is held out to them to display extraordinary ability. Dealing with such vast numbers of natives, speaking different languages, and requiring familiarity with the tongues, rewards are held out to the British officer of high emolument and position for proficiency in native dialects. Examinations are held at stated periods. The lowest standard requires a fair acquaintance with Hindoostani in speaking, reading, writing and translating so as to be able to converse on everyday subjects and professional duties. If an officer passes the lower standard he gets an extra allowance of $90. If he passes the higher examination, so as to be able to read in Persian and Hindoo characters, he gets another $90, and if he succeeds in both at the same time he gets the $180 at once. A gratuity of $400 is given to any officer or soldier who can pass an examination in Arabic, Pushtoo or Sanskrit, while there are sixteen languages proficiency in any of which secure $250. If he has become expert he can get $1000, and then he can go ahead for the highest awards in Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit, $2500 and a gold medal.

It can easily be seen that the rewards and emoluments thus held out have bred a class able to go anywhere in India and the neighboring countries, and accounts for the success of many British officers in dealing with natives of India and the various states surrounding where British supremacy or influence is sought. And these are the men from whom such leaders as Napier and Roberts and Macpherson has sprung.

The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain is to hold an exhibition in June at the international exposition at the Alexandra palace. Various models for the accomplishment of aerial navigation by buoyancy and mechanical means are to be exhibited, and kites and other applications for saving life at sea and for traction are to be included in the collection.

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Protect Yourself Against Pneumonia.

The type of pneumonia now prevailing is terribly fatal. The health Statistics, covering New York, New England and the country generally are startling and alarming. Physicians are perplexed and frightened, and cannot agree how to treat it. The disease spares no one, but is especially fatal to children and to middle aged and elderly persons of both sexes. The wealthy are, if possible, stricken down more often than the poor. The death roll of prominent men for the last few weeks is fearful. No doubt the epidemic is largely due to the exceptionally severe winter just past. Had the same death rate resulted from cholera, however, there would have been a panic.

We are now entering upon the most dangerous period of the whole year for colds. The weather will be shifty and changeable for six weeks to come. Even with the utmost care you will be daily exposed to the chill which precedes pneumonia. Once attacked the progress of the malady is rapid—usually to a fatal termination in three or four days. It is not at all like the pneumonia of ten or twenty years ago.

Safety lies in prevention. Don't wait for the attack, but guard your lungs while you are yet well. Do this by wearing Benson's Capcine Plasters constantly, changing when necessary. Put one plaster on the back [illegible] shoulders, and another on the chest. For [illegible] cut the plaster to suit their ages.

[illegible] Plasters [illegible] as a shield does [illegible] Do not give this dread disease a [illegible] to fasten upon you or upon any of your family. [illegible] Benson's [illegible]

[illegible] On the genuine [illegible]. Insist upon such get it if you [illegible]

A WAR-LIKE OUTLOOK.

England Makes a Firm Stand Against Russia.

POOR PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

The Russian People Exhibiting Great Enthusiasm—Le Nord Declares in Favor of War—The Situation Outlined

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, speaking evidently by official inspiration, says the comments upon the recent government utterances in the British parliament upon the Penjdeh incident are premature. It says it thinks it would be preferable for English ministers to have suspended judgment until the receipt of more complete information. They should have acted on the supposition that it was unlikely that Russian generals acquainted with the intentions of the Russian government acted without reason. They should have borne in mind that collisions such as that which occurred on Kushka were always possible in the presence of a violent and undisciplined Asiatic population. The Penjdeh incident, concludes the journal, was certainly an untoward event, because it may adversely affect the negotiations pending between Russia and England, which still justify a hope for peace.

A STRONG WAR SENTIMENT.

The war feeling here is overwhelmingly strong. The czar appeared at the theater last evening and the audience, still enthusiastic over the news from Penjdeh, on the general assumption that Komaroff's conduct had the imperial approval, rose when they saw the czar, and shook the building with an ovation of applause.

LONDON STOCK BOARD.

LONDON, April 11.—There is a slightly weaker feeling on 'change this morning. Consols opened at 95⅝, the same as last night's closing, and soon dropped to 95⅜, at which price they are now quoted.

1:30 P. M.—Stock market is active to-day. Home and foreign funds are steady and Russian securities of 1873 declined from 84, the closing price yesterday, to 83.

2 P. M.—Consols have declined to 95¼ for both.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for both accounts are now quoted at 95.

3 P. M.—Consols for both accounts are now 95⅛.

TORPEDOES FOR THE BALTIC.

LONDON, April 11.—Two men-of-war belonging to the Channel squadron, now at Kingston, Ireland, have been ordered to Portsmouth to take torpedoes on board. It is reported that they will then proceed immediately to the Baltic.

PROSPECTS OF WAR NOT LESSENED.

LONDON, April 11.—In official circles it is believed that the latest communication from Russia on the Penjdeh incident has not in the least lessened the tension between England and Russia.

ENGLAND MAKES A FIRM STAND.

A very determined and grave position has been assumed by the English government toward Russia concerning the Penjdeh incident. The ministry, it appears, has been coerced by the aggressiveness of public opinion into a tardy, but evidently determined attitude of pugnacity. At first Gladstone satisfied himself with demanding of Russia an explanation of General Komaroff's attack upon the Afghans. He felt sure, it is stated, that Russia was sincerely desirous of peace, and would discountenance the action of Komaroff no matter how thoroughly he might have represented the bellicose policy of the St. Petersburg war party. But when the czar answered that he would explain to England as soon as General Komaroff explains to him, the British premier was forced to conclude the czar was trifling to gain time. To-day, therefore Earl Granville, British foreign minister, advised Baron de Staal, Russian ambassador to London that the British government had decided that whatever the nature of Russia's explanation of General Komaroff's action might be, Great Britain would not allow any further discussion concerning the delimitation of the Afghan frontier to go on until Russian troops have been withdrawn from their present outposts in the disputed territory back to the positions which they occupied at the time England appointed her part of the commission to adjust the Afghan frontier. As this was nearly a year ago, and as almost all of the Russian advance has been made in the interval, it is difficult to believe that Russia will seriously attempt to reach an amicable understanding.

A SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCE.

Count Von Munster, German ambassador to London, is given as authority for a most significant utterance on the part of the British ministers. The German minister states that at a conference upon the Afghan question held yesterday Earl Granville stated that England had declared it was impossible to consent to a continuance of diplomatic discussion with Russia, unless England was guaranteed security against having the results of the controversy imperiled by collisions on the disputed frontier, such as had occurred on the Kushk river. England, Lord Granville said, must refuse to accept Russia's assurance that she desires peace, unless the assurance was accompanied with a withdrawal to a line drawn from Tepi to Tarlgast.

At the German and Russian embassies here the opinion is expressed that the dispute between the Czar and Great Britain has actually reached its final phase in diplomacy.

DeGiers, Russian prime minister, through Baron De Staal, has offered to abandon the Russian proposal to extend the line of the debatable zone proposed by England so as to include the Parapamissus mountains, and recur to the line suggested in the Lessar proposals. This offer on the part of the Russian premier, while apparently containing a concession, is considered to be merely a ruse to modify the effects of General Komaroff's attack and to gain time. The Lessar line, while within the Parapamissus line, would hardly be acceptable to English statesmen, although the proposal could be made to appear to the British public as a retreat on the part of Russia. As Earl Granville's demand for the withdrawal of Russian troops was telegraphed to Sir Edward Thornton at St. Petersburg after the receipt of Dreler's proposals, it is inferred the Russian premier's overture has not met with acceptance, and has made no impression upon the English government.

Both Russia and England are busily engaged in correspondence with other powers, and are actively courting alliances. If the English negotiations with Turkey succeed, the most important, immediate result will be the opening of the Dardanelles to the British fleet.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

Recent mail advices from India differ significantly from the official telegrams recently received concerning the loyalty to England of the native chiefs and people. The official dispatches, it seems, have been unwarrantly rose-colored. They have, without exception, declared that the Indian princes were impatient to display their loyalty to England by rushing to battle against the Russians. Mail advices materially modify the expectations engendered by the official telegrams, and indicate that there is a feeling existing pretty generally among the Indians, which, under certain circumstances, might prove anything but advantageous to British prestige in India in the event of a stubborn and prolonged Anglo-Russian conflict. The native Indian press is nearly unanimous in favor of war, but a careful observer can discern in this newspaper advocacy of war, wherever it is unhampered, more of a national Indian feeling of resistance to Russian aggression than of sincere loyalty to purely British interests.

General Stewart, in anticipation of instructions to advance his entire Indian command has ordered an advance by way of Quetta of the artillery corps, now stationed in the Peshawer and Hasan districts.

The utmost secrecy is maintained about the movements of British troops in India. Press correspondents at Rawal Pindi are refused all information about army orders. It has, however, been ascertained that a number of detachments have already left en route to Quetta.

IN THE BLACK SEA.

News has been received from Odessa, by way of Varna, that transport services on the Black Sea are busily absorbed in the work of carrying troops and munitions of war from Sebastopol and Nickaloff to Batoum and Batoli. Extensive works are being constructed for the defense of Batoum and Nickaloof. The new works of defense at Sebastopol have been, for the present, suspended.

Earl Northbrook, first lord of the British admiralty, has decided to organize a great cruiser service of swift vessels. From this fact it is conjectured that the government intends to repudiate the declaration of the treaty of Paris concerning privateering. A part of the British squadron in Chinese waters has been ordered to rendezvous at Port Hamilton island, the island in the Corean archipelago recently taken possession of by England. As Point Hamilton commands the entrance to the sea of Japan, and largely commands the way to the Russian ports on the Pacific, this order has been issued, it is believed, with a view to attack Vladivostock if war with Russia is declared.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

The war office is overwhelmed with offers of service sent in by army, militia and volunteer officers. The recruiting departments in London and the provinces are duly besieged by men anxious to enter the service, in view of the prospect of war with Russia. Suitable applicants are being accepted as rapidly as can be arranged. All the admirals of the British navy have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for active service. A special [illegible] has been sent by the admiralty to Vice-Admiral Hays, commanding the Squadron in the Mediterranean, to hold himself and fleet ready for service.

Several batteries of artillery have been ordered to embark at once for India.

SELLING RESUMED.

Selling on the stock exchange was resumed this afternoon by operators for a fall and the panic which was imminent was only checked by continued purchases for Berlin account. The German bourses rely on the truth of reports that the emperor of Germany is assiduous in urging the czar to oppose the war party in Russia, and also that Prince Bismarck, if a point is reached where the diplomatic relations of England and Russia are broken, will offer the mediation of Germany.

THE EX-AMEER ARRESTED.

TEHERAN, April 11.—Ayoub Khan, ex-ameer of Afghanistan, who has been residing here for some time on a pension of $1750 per month from the British government, has again tried to leave Persia for Afghanistan. The British minister has kept close watch on Ayoub Khan ever since his return to this city after his attempt several months ago to leave Persia, and has redoubled this vigilance since the Russo-Afghan difficulty began. Learning from letters which fell into his hands that the ex-ameer was again planning to escape to Afghanistan the British minister complained to the shah. The latter arrested Ayoub and has confined him in the citadel. Persian officials have taken possession of Ayoub's house.

The arrest of Ayoub Khan, ex-ameer of Afghanistan, by the Persian authorities, was made on demand of the British minister at Teheran. The report that Ayoub Khan meditated flight to his old dominions for the purpose of stirring up his former subjects against Abdurrahman Khan, the present ruler, and in favor of Russia, is corroborated. It is stated Ayoub had arranged to go to Askabad, and there join the Russian troops, whom he meant to accompany into Afghanistan, where he intended to set up his claims to the present ameer's throne.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—The czar and czarina and members of the royal family attended a concert this evening, at the Grand theater in this city, for the benefit of invalid soldiers. The presence of the czar aroused the greatest enthusiasm. The national anthem was sung by the whole audience, and when the czar advanced to the front of his box and bowed his thanks he was greeted with a hurricane of cheers. The ovation was continued outside the theater, and the royal party was followed by crowds of people to the gates of the palace.

The minister of war, speaking to a circle of officers to-night, said he had the assurance of the czar that the Russian troops might advance, but they would never retire.

"LE NORD" FOR WAR.

BRUSSELS, April 11.—*Le Nord*, the most rabid pro-Russian newspaper in Belgium, now predicts war between Russia and England. *Le Nord* is regarded as the semi-official organ of the Russian government, and his article is believed to have been inspired. The paper has hitherto expressed sanguine hopes of peace, but it now says war is impending. It says the open threats and insults to Russia contained in the toasts of Ameer Abdurrahaman and Lord Dufferin were equivalent to a declaration of war, even while England was appealing for conciliation.

CONTINENTAL BOURSES.

PARIS, April 11.—The bourse closed very flat. There were numerous forced sales. It is rumored that several failures have occurred.

BERLIN, April 11.—The bourse to-day was unsettled. The market opened hopefully and large orders were sent to London to purchase Russian stocks. The orders were easily executed, and this fact caused a relapse.

THINKS RUSSIA IS INJURED.

MOSCOW, April 11.—The *Viedomosti* says Russia would have greater justification in demanding that England explain her occupation of Quelpaert than England has in asking Russia to explain the attack on the Afghans by General Komaroff. The former matter is of great importance to Russia.

TURKEY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

BERLIN, April 11.—It is reported here that Turkey has decided under Prince Bismarck's advice to remain neutral in the event of war between England and Russia.

ENGLAND.

A CONTRACT WITH HONDURAS.

LONDON, April 11.—A London syndicate has entered into a contract with the government of Honduras to build and operate in that country an inter-oceanic railway. The concession granted the syndicate by Honduras includes land grants and mining privileges.

AMERICAN STEAMERS REACH CHINA.

LONDON, April 11.—The steamer City of New York, from San Francisco March 19, has arrived at Yokohama. The American steamer City of Tokio, Captain Nawry, from San Francisco March 5, has arrived at Hong Kong.

WOOL SALES.

LONDON, April 11.—At the wool sales to-day 9140 bales of Sydney and Port Phillip were disposed of.

DEATH OF THE LORD MAYOR.

LONDON, April 11.—George Swan Lottage, lord mayor of London, died this morning.

THE SOUDAN.

A GLOOMY REPORT.

LONDON, April 11.—General Stephenson, commanding the British forces on the Nile above Cairo, reports to the government that it will be practically impossible to move the British troops from Dongola during the summer, because they will have to proceed so slowly. The Nile, he says, is not navigable from March to July, and deprived of water transportation the soldiers would have to march along the river banks, over mountain spurs, bare rocks and shelterless bluffs, under a sun that would be simply destructive.

WOLSELEY REACHES CAIRO.

CAIRO, April 11.—General Wolseley, accompanied by his personal staff, and Lord Charles Beresford, has arrived here.

A DESERTED CAMP.

SUAKIM, April 11.—Hasheen, recently the headquarters of Osman Digma's entire army, is now wholly deserted.

CANADA.

ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

QUEBEC, April 11.—The cavalry school received fresh orders last night and will probably leave to-morrow for the northwest.

HALIFAX, April 11.—The Halifax battalion of fusileers received orders last night to leave this morning for Fort Garry.

CATTLE QUARANTINE SUSPENDED.

OTTAWA, April 11.—The government has suspended quarantine regulations respecting importation of cattle into Manitoba and the northwest to facilitate obtaining the meat supply from the other side of the line.

FRANCE.

FOR SERVICE IN TONQUIN.

PARIS, April 11.—The government has decided to form two divisions, to be under the command of General Courcy, for service in Tonquin. Another division will remain in southern France, ready to embark at any time. It is hoped, however, that China will loyally fulfill the terms of the treaty, and thus render the dispatch of reinforcements unnecessary.

GERMANY.

QUEEN VICTORIA SNUBBED BISMARCK.

BERLIN, April 11.—Newspapers here comment upon the fact that Queen Victoria did not send congratulations to Prince Bismarck on the occasion of his birthday. All the other rulers sent felicitations.

CALIFORNIA.

CHINAMEN RESIST AN OFFICER.

MARYSVILLE, April 11.—While a police officer was taking a Chinawoman to prison to-day a horde of Chinese attacked him and endeavored to rescue their countrywoman. In attempting to dodge them the officer fell, and six Chinamen held drawn revolvers over him and compelled him to remain quiet. Another officer who came to the rescue was fired at, but not hit. The prisoner escaped during the confusion, seeing which all the Chinamen fled. It is impossible to identify the assailants, and no arrests have been made. Great excitement exists.

LAST DAY OF THE RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Closing day of the Blood Horse association races. The first race was for a purse of $200, all ages, half mile, won by Dottie Dimple, time, 50½. Second race, purse of $300, all ages, one mile and a quarter, Jim Douglas won, time, 2:12. Third race, pavilion stakes, 2-year-olds, one mile and a quarter, Alta won, time, 2:17½. Fourth race, purse of $500, all ages, two miles and repeat, Glendair won, time, 3:39½ and 4 minutes. Fifth race, consolation purse, for beaten horses, one mile, Billy the Kid won, time, 1:55.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived—Steamer Wilmington, Port Townsend; brig Deacon, Port Discovery; steamer San Pedro. Cleared—British steamer Wellington, Nanaimo. Sailed—Steamer Alki, Seattle; British steamer Wellington, Nanaimo; bark Majestic Bergman, Nanaimo.

WHEAT MARKET BUOYANT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—At the morning session of the produce exchange to-day wheat was again in prominent demand. It opened at 143½, rose to 144¼, and closed strong at 144¼. The closing price is an advance of 2¼ cents over best prices of yesterday.

THE EAST.

Bayard Replies to an Appeal from Irishmen.

GENERAL GRANT CLINGS TO LIFE

Supposed Cases of Cholera in Ohio—The Walla Walla Cattle Train Reaches Chicago—Rich Gold Discovery

NEW YORK, April 11.—Following is Secretary Bayard's letter in reply to a request made to him to take appropriate action in regard to the cases of Burton and Cunningham, who are awaiting trial in London for alleged complicity in recent dynamite explosions:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1885.

James Flinn, corresponding secretary Irish National League, New York City—Sir:—I have received and given due consideration to your letter of the 28th ult., and the resolution therein communicated. This department is ready to lend promptly all lawful aid in its power to secure a just and fair trial to any American citizen, whether native or naturalized, criminally charged in foreign countries, and triable in such jurisdictions. There is however, no provision by the existing law to defray the expense of employing legal counsel for defense of citizens so accused and held for trial, or for the employment of agents to attend and report the proceedings. I trust, however, the president will recommend and that congress will provide a reasonable and adequate sum of money, in order that careful supervision of such important trials as may involve the lives or liberties of American citizens may be had, and intelligent report of proceedings be made, especially where the charge is serious and accused is destitute of means and without friends. The department will take sedulous interest in the treatment of law abiding American citizens while in foreign countries, and do whatever lies within its power to secure them the fullest protection of the laws, and when charged with offences all their rights to a fair and public trial and all legal defenses. No other information of the citizenship of the parties charged, or of the crime alleged than is contained in your communication has been received at this department. The inquiry will be made and all proper steps taken. I am sir your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

GENERAL GRANT'S CONDITION.

He Passes an Easy Day but has a Paroxysm of Coughing at Night.

NEW YORK, April 11—8 A. M.—General Grant dozed comfortably until 2 A. M., when he became restless, and suffered from pain in his throat. The usual local application was made, giving partial relief. At 2 A. M. however administration of an anodyne was demanded. Since that time he has been dozing and sleeping by turns. His pulse is 68, temperature [illegible].

GEORGE F. SHRADY, M. D.

NEW YORK, April 11.—As Dr. Shrady left the house this morning, he said that General Grant had passed a very quiet night. He slept profoundly till 2 A. M. without the aid of an anodyne. At that hour he became somewhat restless and an opiate was administered, after which he slept until morning. He took nourishment at 12.

When Senator Chaffee left General Grant's house at 10:30, he remarked that the pleasant weather had not brightened the general as much as was anticipated. His greatest regret, when viewing the inevitable, is that he is obliged to leave his family and life-long friends and that the crowning work of his life, his war history, will be left incomplete. Otherwise he feels that his life-work and mission is fulfilled, and he is prepared to leave.

At 11:30 Dr. Shrady returned. He said he thought he would not leave the general too long alone. Dr. Barker and Douglas would come at 2 P. M., at which time a consultation will take place.

RESTING COMFORTABLY.

2:45 P. M.—At the visit of Drs. Barker, Douglas and Shrady at 2 P. M. General Grant was found in a comfortable condition. He has rested all morning, alternately on his bed and in his chair. Pulse 72, temperature normal.

J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.
GEORGE F. SHRADY, M. D.

5:30 P. M.—General Grant has been very quiet all afternoon. He has been sitting in his room surrounded by and conversing with his family for some time. Pulse 76, temperature normal. He has taken nourishment as usual.

J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Senator Chaffee and General Badeau left General Grant's house. Chaffee said: "The general is now comfortable and will probably pass an easy night." At 10:55 the house was closed for the night.

SEVERE PAROXYSM OF COUGHING.

12:20 A. M.—General Grant had at 11 o'clock a severe paroxysm of coughing with a spasm of glottis, which was soon relieved. He is now sleeping. Pulse 72, and regular.

J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.

Once during the day the general arose from his chair and walked firmly across his room and returned without evidence of weakness, except the limp which resulted from injury to the general's limb. Later in the day the general again left his chair, walked into the hall and passed along its entire length to Mrs. Grant's room, which is at the extreme rear of the house. Having reached the apartment, the general sat down in a chair and remained some minutes conversing briefly in response to sallies upon his activity. Then he returned, unaided, to the sick room, where he resumed his chair, without evident exhaustion. The general's ear is acute, and he frequently interjects remarks that prove he had been an intelligent and appreciative listener to talk going on about him. A few days since General Grant received from the west a remittance of $2000, and interest for several years. It came from a man who had borrowed the money from General Grant years ago, and whom the general believed dead.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

THE WALLA WALLA SHIPMENT OF CATTLE.

CHICAGO, April 11.—A drove of range cattle from Walla Walla, Washington territory, arrived at the stock yards yesterday. There were 330 in the drove. They averaged a trifle over 1294 pounds. The train was started from Walla Walla on the 30th of March, and reached Chicago on the 10th of April, being eleven days on road. They were railed from 2200 to 2300 miles, and were unloaded and rested five times. The owners said they were well satisfied with the venture. The only mistake was that the cattle were rather larger and older than is best for the Chicago markets. Although no great amount of profit was realized, there was no great loss, and as an experimental shipment, taken altogether, it was a success. The animals were carried over four great railways, and the mortality was only one animal. The cattle were bought for the dressed beef trade.

IRON CLADS FOR RUSSIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—An order for six fast iron cruisers of the Esmeralda pattern was received in this city Thursday. These vessels are nominally ordered by private gentlemen just as they might order a steam yacht, but they will be for sale when completed, and the offers of only one European government will be entertained, and it is thought that government will be Russia. Three paramount features will be insisted on: nineteen knots speed and coal carrying capacity for twenty-five days steaming, and buoyancy for three steel rifled cannon of large calibre. The Esmeralda is regarded by prospective owners of these vessels as the highest type of war vessel that floats. It was built for Chili in England by Sir William Armstrong, and is about 4000 tons register.

IS IT CHOLERA?

CLEVELAND, O., April 11.—Considerable excitement prevails among Cleveland physicians and the people who live in the vicinity of Alum, caused by the death of two children under peculiar symptoms. About two days ago a small child of William Russell was taken ill and died. After death the body turned black. Yesterday a second child died of the same disease and its body also turned black. The symptoms manifested were purging, vomiting and irritation. The health officer and the coroner are unwilling to pronounce the disease cholera without a thorough investigation, and will hold a post mortem examination to-morrow.

MORNING STOCK BOARD.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Stocks opened quiet and strong this morning. Lackawana & Northwestern were strong during the first hour and the remainder firm, making only small advances. The morning hour developed no new features of special interest.

NEW YORK, 12 M.—Bar silver [illegible]. The stock market is strong and showed a spirit of decline at 11 o'clock on rumor that England would declare war before Monday, but the revival did not last long, and at noon the market was dull, with prices generally a shade higher.

ACTIVITY IN STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Stocks were active and very strong most of the afternoon on the growing belief that the European war is inevitable. The market closed excited and strong.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve increase of $1,279,275. Banks now hold $48,405,125 in excess of legal requirements.

RICH GOLD DISCOVERY.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 11.—News reached here to-day of the discovery of rich gold fields in the Santa Rosa mountains, about 100 miles west from Santa Rosa, Mexico. The discovery was made by the Davis brothers, who were working a profitable silver mine in the same range, but have abandoned the silver mines and located a claim in the gold fields. The gold lies in quartz, and is described by old Californians to be the richest they ever saw.

THE CHICAGO OPERA FESTIVAL.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The attendance upon the Opera festival have averaged 7,000 for each performance. The sale of tickets has already netted $90,000.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

AN APPEAL FOR HOME RULE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A committee appointed at a meeting of representative democrats of the territories waited on the president to-day, and presented a series of resolutions earnestly requesting him at his earliest convenience to look at the political and administrative condition of the territories. The resolution sets forth that the people of the territories are not well governed and the president is requested to afford relief by [illegible] of home citizens respectively of the territories in [illegible]. It is said by some of the interested democrats that the rule of choosing [illegible] from [illegible] citizens will be either [illegible], but in the selection of judicial custodians and minor and land office appointments the field will not be restricted. For such positions citizens of the states, as well as territories will be deemed eligible.

COLORED PEOPLE CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A committee of colored citizens of the district of Columbia awaited on the president to-day, and after inviting him to review a procession of colored citizens on Emancipation day, presented an address which embodied the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the name of [illegible] colored citizens we ask from the administration recognition according to merit, equal rights and the advantage of education throughout the United States.

The president responded briefly, and promised the colored people a just recognition of their rights. He said he would review the procession, and, if possible, visit their entertainment and exercises this evening.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—It is stated on the authority of a naval officer that the Russian minister to the United States has endeavored to secure the services of a naval officer here in purchasing a number of small vessels used between San Francisco and the Sandwich islands in transporting sugar. These vessels are to be used, the officer says, in preying upon English commerce in Japanese and Indian waters should war be declared between Russia and England.

ALL QUIET AT COLON.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Admiral Jewett telegraphs Secretary Whitney to-day from Colon as follows: "Tennessee arrived here to-day. All well. I shall open transit to-morrow and keep it open. Everything is quiet here but trouble is feared at Panama. I shall send one hundred men to Panama to-morrow."

TREATIES WITH PERU TO TERMINATE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The secretary of the treasury has received formal notice from the state department that two treaties of 1870, now existing between this government and the government of Peru will terminate by notice from the latter on the 31st of March, 1886.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—North Pacific, fair weather, with light rains in the southern section. Middle and South Pacific, fair.

RAILROAD NOTES.

THE O. R. & N. DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The *Tribune* says: At a meeting of the executive committee of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company it was agreed that the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend should be postponed one month, in consequence of the loss of business in January by snowstorms. It was a question with the committee whether it would recommend a delay or reduction in dividend rates. It was admitted by all that business in that month was really nothing, and that the loss should be recognized in some way. It is understood a dividend of 1½ per cent. will be declared next month.

WILL REDUCE RATES TO CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The "Sunset" line, of 349 Broadway, will reduce its rates to California and the south 20 per cent. on Monday. Rates which have been 50 and 40 will hereafter be 40 and 30. This reduction is made to meet rates offered by small roads. It is below the rates of the New York Central and Erie roads.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

FISH FOUND GUILTY.

NEW YORK, April 11.—At 12:30 this morning, the jury in the case of ex-President Fish of the Marine bank, which had been locked up for the night, sent for Judge Benedict, who had not yet left the building, and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. The court room was relighted and the foreman made known that defendant had been found guilty of the first, fourth, fifth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth and twenty-second counts of the indictment, in which he was charged with embezzling the funds of the bank. Fish was present, and received the announcement of the verdict stoically. Sentence was deferred. The prisoner is liable to sentence from five to ten years' imprisonment on each count.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION TROUBLES.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of eight of the Ninth ward election judges, on various charges of fraud at the municipal election last Tuesday.

THE SESTINA.

The sestina is a French form of verse, of which there are very few specimens in English. It consists of six six-lined stanzas, each ending with the same six words, arranged in a prescribed order, and concludes with an envoy of three lines containing all six of the final words, three of them at the end of the lines. This complicated structure was invented by Arnaut Daniel, a troubadour of the thirteenth century, and was copied by Italian and Spanish as well as French poets. The troubadour did not add the further limitation of rhyme, but M. de Gramont has lately revived the sestina, making the six final words rhyme by threes. Mr. E. W. Gosse has written an English sestina in Arnaut's fashion, and Mr. Swinburne has written a rhymed sestine in the manner of M. de Gramont; but it is safe to say that neither of these poets has conquered the difficult meter more completely than the ingenious author of the following sestina which we copy from the Portland, Me., *Advertiser*:

THE HESPERIDES.

Sestina.

Beyond the yellow sunset's molten glow
Within an azure band of circling seas
The constellated islands float and low
A lullaby is murmured by the breeze
And echoed in the minor cadenced flow
Of waves that lap the sweet Hesperides.

I sent a ship to the Hesperides—
I saw the level burning [illegible] glow
Upon its full sails [illegible]
And [illegible]
It [illegible]
And vanished in the waters [illegible] flow.

Securely rocked [illegible] the tide that ebb and flow
Along the sands of the Hesperides
My fair ship [illegible] beneath the summer glow
Of that soft clime for no homeward breeze
Has borne from the horizon curved and low
My freighted bark from unfamiliar seas.

No busy merchant vessels skim those seas
No sailors watch the parting waters flow
From prows that seek the rare Hesperides,
No common mortal sees the transit glow
Or hears the mellow murmuring of the breeze—
Oh sweet, so faint it is and low.

So rest the magic islands warm and low
Clasped by the crested surf of summer seas
Like jewels set in silver gems that glow
Without a flaw—the fair Hesperides
Asleep amid the billows' rhythmic flow
And fanned in slumber by a perfumed breeze.

One day I shall be wafted by the breeze
Away [illegible] far away—and dim and low
Shall see them rising from the stormless seas
[illegible] shrink before me [illegible] the ripples flow
At the shores of the Hesperides
And feel my life renewed within their glow.

O radiant glow! Come quickly, favoring breeze!
Oh sitting [illegible] I wait the murmur low
Of [illegible] that flow to the Hesperides.

(Giles B[illegible])

WHAT IS POUSSE-CAFE?

THE OREGONIAN has been asked to answer this question. It finds that pousse-cafe is a drink of French design, and that the name cannot well be expressed in English. "Pousse" is from the verb "pousser," to push or drive out, while "cafe" is, of course, coffee; thus a pousse-cafe is literally a coffee-pusher. It is taken only after dinner and immediately follows the coffee, consequently it bears no relation whatever to the American "night-cap," which is taken just before retiring, or is the last drink of a night's carousal. In concocting a pousse-cafe four cordials are generally used—curacao, chartreuse, maraschino and anisette—one resting distinctly upon another and the whole topped by brandy, forming a beautiful combination and affording the illusion of a draught of liquid rainbow.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Record of Society Events of All Sorts During the Past Week.

The Goings, Parties, and Personal Movements of City and Suburban People

Hon. R. P. Earhart, secretary of state, is in the city.

Dr. and Mrs. Boyd of McMinnville are visiting Portland.

Ex-Governor Addison C. Gibbs is now visiting in England.

Mrs. A. J. Monroe, of Salem, is in the city on a brief visit.

Wm. M. Gibbs is now practicing [illegible] Port Orford, Oregon.

The [illegible] club give their closing hop next Saturday evening.

Miss Laura Marsh of Forest Grove is visiting friends in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] of [illegible] are visiting in this city.

Mrs. Captain Charles [illegible] is visiting her relatives in Albany.

Miss Hetta Hamilton is paying a brief visit to friends at Vancouver.

The Aristos Social Club held their farewell party Tuesday evening.

Mr. I. Blumauer, of this city, returned from his eastern trip Friday last.

Mr. George P. Lew, formerly of this city, is now in San Jose, California.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Redpath of Portland are visiting relatives in [illegible].

Judge W. W. Thayer and wife, of Salem, are spending Sunday in this city.

Lulu Williamson of Portland is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Maxwell at Seattle.

J. Conlin and wife and Miss F. Robertson of Helena, are visiting in this city.

Miss Laura Wright of Leadville is visiting friends and relatives in this city.

Mrs. J. W. Graham returned from a visit to the Sound and Victoria Tuesday.

Mr. J. K. Gill returned Wednesday from an extended trip in the eastern states.

Mrs. A. H. Barker, of Albany, has returned from an extended trip to the east.

The high school debating society held a regular election of officers Friday night.

C. E. Dickerson and wife, of Sumner, Washington, are in the city on a brief visit.

Captain George Ainsworth left for his home in California on the steamer yesterday.

Mrs. T. P. Hackleman, of Albany, has gone to Michigan to take up permanent residence.

Mr. George Clark and wife leave in a few days for Sprague, Washington, their new home.

M. P. Sipple left Wednesday for Butte City, Montana, with prospects of residing there.

Miss Rosa Taylor of Michigan is visiting her brother Mr. Charles Taylor of Walla Walla.

The several Chautauqua circles are contemplating a joint gathering in the near future.

Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, of the United States circuit court, arrived at Portland this evening.

Samuel A. Clarke, editor of the *Willamette Farmer* of Salem, is in the city for a few days.

A pleasant party, given by a number of young gentlemen, was held at Varney's hall last evening.

A number of friends were entertained on board the Tillie E. Starbuck Friday by the captain.

Professor T. F. Campbell and bride, of Eugene City, passed a day or two in Portland during the week.

Mrs. H. Zadig, of San Francisco, who has been visiting relatives here, returned home by the last steamer.

Mr. J. C. Horr, United States timber inspector at Olympia, is visiting Portland accompanied by his wife.

A pleasant party was given Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. Jas. Frazier, on Marquam's hill.

Mrs. A. B. Meacham returned on yesterday's steamer from a brief visit to her daughter in San Francisco.

Miss Celia Friendly, of Portland, returned home Tuesday from a visit of several months to San Francisco.

Mrs. R. McCauley, of Lebanon, is visiting East Portland as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. McDonald.

Miss Ella White of Seattle has been called to the chair of English composition in the territorial university.

Emma Merrill, of East Portland, is visiting her friend and schoolmate, Mary Temple, at her home in Eugene City.

Dr. M. A. Flinn, formerly of Corvallis, has permanently located for the practice of his profession in East Portland.

William Sage, well known in this city, was married in Olympia, Monday last, to Miss Jennie Dryer, of that city.

Captain W. P. Miller, of East Portland, has returned from his southern Oregon ranch and will remain several days.

Mrs. Frank Dekum, accompanied by her sons Ivan and Edward, left yesterday morning for a short visit to The Dalles.

Mr. J. C. McLagan, of the Victoria *Times*, who had been visiting Portland some days, returned home Wednesday.

Miss Sadie Goldstein, sister of M. B. Goldstein of the Casino theater, arrived by the steamer from San Francisco yesterday.

Mr. Frank J. Parker, of the Walla Walla *Statesman*, is now in the city on his way home from a trip to Puget Sound cities.

Henry Bettman, son of Hon. L. Bettman, who has been in Germany finishing his musical education, is expected home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Ballard of Seattle are about to leave for an extended visit to friends and relatives in Wisconsin and Iowa.

Mr. Edwin M. Wolf, of San Francisco, has returned to this city after an absence of nearly two years, and is once more a resident.

Mrs. M. W. Staver entertained a large number of little folks Wednesday evening in honor of the birthday of her daughter, Miss Mollie.

Mr. Charles Cardinell and family, of this city, are stopping on their farm near Foster, in Umatilla county, and will remain several weeks.

The wedding of William Foley, a young lawyer of this city, and Miss Bessie Turner, of Eugene City, is announced as shortly to take place.

Miss Josie Thatcher and Miss Grace Burrows, accompanied by friends, left yesterday morning for Seattle to visit Mrs. J. A. McDonald, of that city.

Mr. John W. Roland and Miss Emma A. Reeves, of Marion county, were married April 7, and are now spending their honeymoon in this city.

On Wednesday evening last, Walter L. Cadman was united in marriage to Miss Annie Lambert at Walla Walla, Rev. Dr. Lathrop performing the ceremony.

Mr. A. H. Roberts and Miss Maggie Casey are to be married to-day, it is stated. Mr. Roberts is with the furniture house of Mr. Ira F. Powers in this city.

W. W. Belvin and wife, of San Francisco, who have been visiting friends in the northwest for several weeks, returned by the steamer last evening to California.

Mrs. C. M. Thurston of Bangor, Maine, the mother of Mrs. W. B. Ayer of this city arrived here on the Pacific express Wednesday and is visiting her daughter.

Judge R. S. Bean and Rodney Smith of Eugene City were in the city, in attendance at the meeting of the board of regents of the State university, held Wednesday.

Rev. Robert Boyd has resigned as pastor of the Presbyterian church of Walla Walla, and proposes to leave about June 1 for his old home in Butler, Pennsylvania.

The Chautauqua Circle, connected with the Taylor Street M. E. church will meet at Miss Jennie Caples' home this week, where an interesting meeting is expected.

Mr. Wm. H. Stine and sister, Miss Sarah Stine of Walla Walla, have gone to San Francisco on a brief visit. It is reported that Mr. Stine will return with some one else's state.

Mrs. A. B. Meacham, Mrs. Robert Newcomb, Mrs. Adcock, Ed. R. Budd and Mrs. D. E. Budd of this city, returned from California on the steamer State of California last evening.

C. B. Bellinger and wife left Tuesday on the Northern Pacific for a visit to the eastern states. They intend visiting Washington, New Orleans and other principal cities before returning.

Prof. T. F. Campbell, formerly president of Christian college, and late of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Mary A. Stump, of Monmouth, Ogn., were married April 8th at the latter place.

Miss Elsie George has returned to her home in Albany from Dayton, where she has been visiting several months. She was accompanied from Portland by her sister, Miss Addie George.

Mr. Thomas F. Davidson, bookkeeper with W. B. Ayer & Co., was married on Wednesday evening of last week to Miss Minnie Kaselo of Latrobe, Pa., at the parsonage of the United Presbyterian church.

The marriage of Mr. Newton McCoy, a young lawyer with Judge Watson, and Miss Mary Lyman is announced to take place shortly. Miss Lyman is a daughter of Rev. Horace Lyman of Forest Grove.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moreland was the scene of a happy gathering Friday night in honor of the 17th birthdays of their oldest son, Harvey Moreland, and Frank Brooks, of Salem, in the employ of Murphy, Grant & Co., Thursday being the anniversary of the former's birth and Friday of the latter's. About thirty of the companions and friends of these young gentlemen greeted them last evening, and were royally entertained, the hours passing quickly with various games provoking thought, wit and mirth.

The graduating class of the medical department of Willamette university had a farewell [illegible] at the residence of Mr. B. M. Bird, [illegible] Salmon street, and passed a most agreeable evening.

Miss Ada Carter, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, a perfect blonde and wealthy, is to be married some time in July to Judge Gallory of Oregon. Miss Carter is now visiting in this city, but expects to return soon to her home in Oregon.

The ladies of Willamette Council, I. O. O. F., will give an entertainment and social at Ross' hall next Thursday evening. After a literary [illegible] consisting of recitations, vocal and instrumental music, a lunch will be served, to be followed by a social.

A [illegible] party was given at the [illegible] hotel last Wednesday evening. [illegible] rich and elegant costumes, and well sustained parts. After unmasking, a [illegible] supper was served, and dancing continued until an early hour.

The young folks of the Baptist church will give an entertainment next Wednesday evening. A programme of songs, tableaux, vocal and instrumental solos, and [illegible] will be rendered. The exercises will be followed by a supper and social.

A party was given last Monday evening by Mrs. Frank Dekum's dancing class. The [illegible] of the evening was [illegible], in which [illegible] figures were introduced. There were present about twenty-four couples, and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

On Wednesday last Major Thomas M. Wright [illegible], Walla Walla, received from his children a handsome gold watch, a diamond ring and a pair of [illegible] sabers for his cap. [illegible] and are surmounted with the figures [illegible] in diamonds. The gallant officer was greatly delighted over the unexpected remembrance from his children.

Mr. George W. Bradbury and Miss Lena Rasmus, both well known residents of Walla Walla, were married last Sunday. The Methodist church was filled with friends to witness the ceremony. The bridal party consisted of Miss [illegible] and bridesmaids, Misses Melville and Olivalt, Mr. George W. Bradbury and groomsmen, Messrs. Willie Rasmus and Fred [illegible]. The bride and bridesmaids were elegantly attired in white, the bride wearing a wreath and long bridal veil. Rev. Mr. Flenner performed the marriage ceremony.

THE MAYER-BLUM WEDDING.

Wednesday evening a joyous event took place at the handsome new residence of Mr. Jacob Mayer, corner Tenth and Morrison streets, the occasion being the union of his daughter Miss Lena Mayer with Mr. M. Blum of San Francisco. The marriage was solemnized at 7 o'clock by Rev. Dr. J. Bloch, the ceremony being witnessed by the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends of the contracting parties. The bridal party entered the spacious drawing room to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march from Bray's orchestra, the bride on the arm of her father, and the groom supporting the bride's mother. They took station under an exquisitely fashioned marriage bell, made up of the most delicate roses, hyacinths and lilies of the valley—as chaste and beautiful a floral piece as ever [illegible] as an omen of happiness. The bride was dressed in plain cream satin of richest texture, ornamented only with point lace front, round train, and long tulle veil reaching to the end of the train, flowers, orange blossoms and white lilacs; no other ornaments. Preceding the mutual promises and exchange of rings, Dr. Bloch spoke briefly with feeling and with eloquence upon the divine authority of marriage.

From 8 o'clock until 12 a reception was held, and by 9 the rooms were filled with a handsomely dressed assemblage. Richness and elegance marked the toilettes of nearly all the ladies present. The residence is admirably adapted to social gatherings, and the four main apartments on the main floor being thrown into one gave ample room for dancing. Refreshments of the most tempting sort, provided by Baum, Brandis & Co., the well known caterers, were served in the large billiard room. In all the little details of attention which add to the pleasure of guests not a point was missed, and the event throughout brought enjoyment to all present. During the evening nearly one hundred telegrams of congratulation were received from all parts of the United States. The presents were not displayed. Among those present were Judge and Mrs. M. P. Deady, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Hirsch, Miss Ella Hirsch, Mrs. Blum, of San Francisco, mother of the groom, Miss Thompson, Mrs. H. Zadig of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. B. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. P. Wasserman, Miss Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. M. Jacobs of Corvallis, Mrs. Chas. Kohn, Miss Jacobs, Miss Eda Jacobs, Mrs. von Bolton, Miss von Bolton, Miss Nicolson, Mrs. H. Winch, Mr. and Mrs. B. Goldsmith, Miss Fleischner, Mrs. and Miss I. Frohman, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Greenberg, Mr. M. Kahn, the Misses Kahn, Miss Wallman, Miss Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Selling, Mr. and Mrs. S. Blumauer, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Coursen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. P. Selling, Miss Selling, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Jaggy of Vancouver, Miss Rose Ackerman of San Francisco, Miss May, Mrs. Guttman, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Loel, Miss Rosa Wolf, the Misses Fried, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lippett, Miss Minnie Simon, Miss Rosa Selling of Oregon City, Miss Tekla Hess, Miss Simon, Miss Clara Simon, Mrs. J. Senders of Corvallis, Miss Bertha Neugass of Corvallis, Miss Friendly, Miss Emma Friendly, Dr. and Mrs. Hories, Miss Jennie Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. N. Baum, Mrs. A. I. Bloch, Mrs. H. Alexander, M. and Mrs. A. B. Steinbach, Colonel L. Fleischner, M. Kohn, S. Feuchtwanger, Gus Simon, Edward Ackerman, Sam Simon, L. R. Dawson, N. J. Levinson, T. Brookewhite, I. N. Fleischner, M. Fleischner, William Fills, D. Ackerman of San Francisco, William Wolf, S. Selling, Captain F. Bolles, O. Vanduzer, John Cran, A. Mayer of Nanaimo, E. Sichel, David Strauss, Julius Ach, Louis Strauss, M. S. Neugass of Corvallis, Henry Jaggy of Vancouver, L. Thanhauser, S. Loewenstein, E. Meyer, J. Selling, H. Selling.

Mr. and Mrs. Blum left by Friday night's train for their future home in San Francisco. It is a satisfaction to the many friends of Mrs. Blum to know that she does not go among strangers, but to friends eagerly waiting to welcome her. Much of her young womanhood has been spent at San Francisco as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Zadig, and her acquaintance in the society of that city is almost as general as at home. We but voice the hope of a thousand friends in wishing her and Mr. Blum all manner of good fortune always.

THE McCALLEY-LYNCH WEDDING.

At 6:30 Wednesday evening, at the residence of M. Kenny on Sixth street, Walla Walla, in the presence of a large number of friends, Rev. Father Flohr pronounced the marriage ceremony which made Robert N. McCalley and Mary A. Lynch man and wife. The bride was supported by Miss Alecia Thomas, while Mr. D. J. Crowley acted as best man for the groom. Both the bride and bridesmaid were attired in pure white. After the ceremony and until a late hour at night the couple received the congratulations of their numerous friends, who repaired in pairs and groups to the residence of Mr. Kenny for that purpose. All were invited to partake of a sumptuous wedding repast and admire the elegant and numerous wedding presents. After the guests had departed a delegation from Enterprise lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., of which Mr. McCalley is a member, procured the Merrymakers band and serenaded the newly married pair. They will at once begin housekeeping.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Villages in the Herat valley are carefully protected by a mud wall enclosure, often strengthened by bricks, with a line of defences in addition, and a mud-built fort, tower-shaped and loop holed, where the chief of the village usually dwells. The principal houses are dome-shaped and surrounded by flat-roofed buildings for the animals. A low opening admits to the enclosure, too low indeed to allow a rider to pass, so that the horses are led out to be mounted. The animals are sometimes housed on the ground floor and their owners above; but generally beasts and their masters inhabit separate dwellings. The Heratis are very hospitable, and when inviting the geologist attached to the British Commission to visit one of their villages, they began to break down the wall at the opening, that their guest might enter mounted. They are much less reticent and sombre than the pure Afghans, with merrier expressions of countenance and more exuberant spirits. The Herati horseman is a rollicking fellow, a gallant sportsman, and particularly fond of boar-hunting. The Turkestan boars are splendid animals, and at a short distance look as big as the country black cattle while they are so bold as to enter the encampments by night in spite of the lights. One breed of boar in the Kushk Rud valley is said to have two humps.

The United States naval bureau of ordnance is testing the capacity of the megaphone to convey information of the approach of hostile vessels and torpedo boats at a considerable distance off. Communication between vessels by means of steam or other sound signals is expected to be rendered feasible by the megaphone at distances hitherto impassable.

PROJECT ENDORSED.

PARIS, April 11.—The new ministry have endorsed the project of M. Ferry's cabinet concerning the enlargement of the Suez canal.